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POPULAR TALES.

From the London Keepsake for 1845.

THE RUINED SQUIRE.

BY NICHOLAS MITCHELL, ESQ.

A picturesque village was Ivybridge, in that garden of England, Devonshire. Yet all pretty villages have about them certain points of resemblance: green hills; a brawling stream spanned by a mud dil[illegible] bridge; a mill, with its ever-revolving wheels; and the moss-grown spire of a church, the date of whose building is lost in the mists of by gone centuries,—such are the general features and characteristics of English villages, as described in a thousand and one tales, romances, and local itineraries.

Some sixty years ago, in the neighbourhood of Ivybridge, a little ragged boy, without shoes or stockings, might have been seen roving over the hills in search of bird's nest, or—a more common diversion—building castles of sand upon the shores, and storming or defending them against his comrades, as the humour seized him.

His parents were of the poorest description of peasants, and worked as day-labourers on the lands of the Squire of the parish. Mark Dalton, for such was the lad's name, was possessed of singular talents, although, as a matter of course, they were neither understood nor appreciated by the humble parties among whom his lot was cast. His mind had a peculiar bias, which seemed to have displayed itself from the time when he first heard, in the village ale-house, a London newspaper read by a political blacksmith, detailing the particulars of a battle which had just been fought on the Continent. From that moment he thought of little else but marches, sieges, guns, banners and all the peraphernalia of "Glorious war."

It appears to be really generally agreed that "genius" is innate—not acquired; one is said to be born with a genius for oratory, another for inditing verse; a third for painting, a fourth for the mechanical arts: so we must conclude that our little peasant boy came into the world with a genius for fighting; or in other words, was designed by nature to be a successful destroyer of his species.

The ploughman, Dalton, ordered his son to pick up stones in the field adjoining the manor-house; but Mark only collected the stones to pile them like the cannon balls which he had seen in the little fort on the sea-coast; and then he thought what a delightful thing it would be to point a few guns against the stately brick mansion, and batter the Squire's dwelling to pieces: and so, when his father came up to him, and saw him sitting idly on the little pyramid of stones which he had raised, he flew into a passion, and flogged him with a carter's whip.

Mark grew ambitious; yet without ambition and its inseparable companion, discontent, few men, we believe, ever achieved memorable deeds to say nothing of mounting the rounds of the tall ladder of Fortune. He was already wise enough to know that he was profoundly ignorant, and this, by the way, is not a very inconsiderable advance in real knowledge. He solicited his father to place him in the school of a certain pedagogue who had just opened his academy in the place; but the honest peasant having no money for such an useless purpose, gave him sundry hard cuffs, and ordered him to weed the potatoes in their little garden. Mark's spirit was irritated, but not cowed; and in order to enjoy the advantages which the village schoolmaster's reputed learning held out, he had recourse to a plan, the boldness of which, when it became known, astounded and shocked his rustic companions.

One fine morning, the sturdy lad, now twelve years of age, presented himself at the hall door of the Squire's house; had he knocked at the back of the dwelling, the servants, he well knew would have driven him away. He had washed his face, and, an unusual luxury procured somewhere a pair of shoes, and, nothing daunted by the great oak doors and bronze knocker he boldly rang the bell. The porter, in high indignation, was about to thrust him down from the steps on which he stood, but the Squire spying him from his library window, ordered the boy to be admitted.

Mark stood on the library carpet, with his leather cap in his hand. The good Squire was seated in his morocco-covered chair, and by his side was a beautiful little girl, whose age might have been somewhat less than the peasant-boy's. Mark had seen her before at the church, and her beauty, compared with that of the village lasses, seemed to him more of Heaven than earth; she was as a peerless star in the sky when no others are shining; a little godness, before whom he could fall and worship for ever.

"Well, my man," said the Squire, good humouredly, "what brings you here?"

"The feeling, your honour, that I am ignorant—the feeling that I am not come into the world to be a clod of the ground. I can't write or cypher; and father says he is too poor to put me to Mr. Snooke's school;—will your honour trust me with one quarter's schooling?"

"'Pon my life, Master Mark Dalton you are a bold fellow."

"Father," said the little girl creeping close up to him and blushing; "do let him go to school; they say he is a genius, though what that means I scarcely now."

The worthy Squire indulged in a fit of loud laughter; he was not philosopher enough to speculate on the thoughts which might, even at that early age, be passing in the breast of his daughter. But the sharp ringing of his laughter had the effect of attracting to the library the lady of the mansion.

"What is going foward here?" exclaimed Mrs. Barrington, who, we may observe, was a haughty and extravagant woman. "Good heavens! how came this dirty child in the library?"

"It is the genius of the village," said the little girl, very seriously.

"Genius—ha! ha! but I hope our house is not to become the temple for such geniuses.—Go away! you vile brat?"

"Then am I to understand," said Mark, nothing intimidated, "that your honour refuses to favour me with one quarter's schooling at Mr. Snookes?"

The Squire penned a hasty note, while Mrs. Barrington walked up and down the room, laughing and fanning herself alternately.

"Take this, my little man, to Mr. Snookes," said the Squire; "and he will give you a twelve-months's tuition at my expense."

Mark murmured his thanks, and was gone.

Time fleeted on and Mark Dalton had attained his twentieth year; a wild and eccentric youth he was, and far too discontented and aspiring, the simple villagers said, "to come to any good." He would spend hours in company with a one-legged, superannuated soldier in the neighbourhood; every night, his weapon being an old rusty rapier, he would perform the sword-exercise with an imaginary antagonist; and every morning practise pistol-shooting on the beach. Moreover, not satisfied with all the learning which the sage Snookes had imparted to him, Mark, much to that gentleman's indignation, set up teaching himself, borrowing, begging, and, when he was able, purchasing sundry books at the neighbouring town.

The person of Mark Dalton was remarkably in his favour; unlike the honest, broad backed, sea-sawing peasant, whose characteristics are only attractive in poetry, his feet neither grew large nor his hands red; his features were delicate yet manly, his limbs were finely moulded, and his eyes, the mirror of his feelings, were almost capable, like diamonds, of flashing forth their rays in the midst of darkness.

The village lasses strove hard to win the heart of the rustic Crichton; but his love, it was said, was unwarrantably bold and ambitious as were his aspirations in other matters. He had been detected carving on divers trees in the Squire's park, a certain lady's name, never even mentioned by his brother peasants without a feeling of awe and respect; indeed, the beautiful Cicely Barrington promised to be immortal, as far as oak, elm and beach could render her so. Rumour even circulated more than what we have stated; that the lady, far from scorning her humble admirer, had been seen to cast many melancholy glances towards him from her crimson-velvet pew in the church; but whether she had absolutely met him, coversed with him, and walked in his company under the solitary trees behind the manorhouse by moonlight, were questions not quite decided. Be that, however as it might the health of the Squire's daughter gradually declined; and some report of young Dalton being found lurking in an arbour near the house, and what Miss Barrington said to her incensed mother, throwing that haughty lady into fits, gave rise to various surmises as to the real state of the girl's heart. It was certain that on the ensuing day, the Squire called at the humble cottage of Dalton's father; and the result of all was that Mark shortly disappeared from the village.—Whither he had gone, none precisely knew; and when the old one-legged veteran was questioned respecting the fate of his young friend he would only answer with a prophetic shake of the head, "the Genius will be a great or a dead man in ten years."

But the wheel of Fortune turns around; all things in the world are in a state of mutation; the lowly climb, the lofty descend; and without this perpetual alternation of cloud and sunbeam—of prosperity and adversity—what a dull aspect to the philosophical speculator would life afford!

The proud and extravagant Mrs. Barrington had at last consummated the ruin of her husband; at the manor house, the costly dinner had been spread to the *elite* of the county, and the drawing rooms crowded with the young and gay, a melancholy scene presented itself; old servants were dismissed; horses and carriages assigned to other hands; and—that most distressing of all sights to the ruined family—there was the auctioneer taking his iventory of the furniture, and every thing, from the buhl cabinet of curiosities down to bird cage and a carpet broom.

* * * * *

Gentle reader, after an interval of certain years, we must present you to a picture of the fair Cicely Barrington, and the once hospitable and wealthy occupant of Ivybridge Manor-house.

Evening and fog were, by their united influence enveloping in thick gloom a narrow and obscure street in the great metropolis of England. A few oil lamps, however, were struggling to keep up their existence in spite of a sharp wind which threatened to extinguish the paper encased candle at the costermonger's shops. We must ascend to the third floor of a house, the appearance of which is any thing but attractive; the small room has a carpet of the coarsest Kidderminster, and a little Pembroke table, and two or three chairs, are the only furniture. A female is working dilligently at her needle, and in that plain dress, and pale, sorrowful countenance, we have some difficulty in recognizing Cicely Barrington. Her proud mother, unable to support the bitter buffetings of fate, sleeps the last sleep of misery and broken hearts; but her aged father is there; he is leaning over a sheet of paper, on which he hastily traces a few words, and as hastily blots them out again; the feeble rays of the candle fall on his white head, and reveals the furrows ploughed by anxiety and sorrow on his brow. Yet is Mr. Barrington supported by his better principles; he does not pass his hours in unavailing complaint; slightly acquainted with the editor of a newspaper, and being well versed in the politics of the day, he is engaged to supply the journal with a few articles weekly, for which he is remunerated, provided the matter meets the editor's approval, at the rate of one penny per line.

Cicely plied her needle and the poor gentleman bent over his papers; alas! it was late in life for such as he to turn author for the first time, and write for bread! He now threw down his pen, and cast on his daughter a look of distress.

"I cannot succeed—I can make nothing of the subject on which Mr. L——wishes me to write."

Cicely spoke encouragingly and the old man shook his head, and faintly smiled.

"Ah! my dear child, I do not know what I should do without you; you always fill me with hope, and support my spirits in a way I cannot account for; I will, then endeavor to complete my task."

Mr. Barrington for some time wrote very busily; but age weariness, and sorrow, weighed down his thoughts and cramped his naturally active mind;—his head drooped, his hand remained still, and in a few minutes more he was fast asleep.

Cicely regarded her father with feelings of anguish mingled with inexpressible affection. Care even beyond years, had furrowed that drooping brow; his left hand supported his silvery head, and his right lay on the table, mechanically grasping the inactive pen. The girl throught of his former affluent situation, and the state to which he was now reduced in the winter of his days. And would gladness no more warm his withered heart? would smiles never again light up that hollow cheek? She [illegible] the table, and kissing his forehead, whispered an inaudible prayer. Heaven! in thy mercy look down on that weeping girl! can angels shed purer, holier tears than those which diamond her soft cheek, and fall on the head of that woe-begon man?

Mr. Barrington, after a while opened his eyes. "What! was I asleep, Cicely?—Ah! I know it now, for I have had a dream a strange dream—I thought I was sitting in the library at Ivybridge house, as I did years ago; and a little peasant boy stood before me—I forgot his name—nay, now I have it—the lad was Mark Dalton."

Cicely turned her head aside—Oh! did the memory of years steel back? was not the imprudent love she had once dared to cherish for the peasant's son extinguished yet?—no, the fire burned; her first passion was in her heart's core, though that heart was the sepulchre of hope.

"Well," continued Mr. Barrington, "there stood little Mark, with his cap in his hand, boldly asking me to pray for his schooling; you were at my side, Cicely, pleading for he urchin; another was also there—my poor, my unforgotten wife!—no, I cannot pursue the picture!" and the old man rocked himself to and fo in his chair, covering his face with his hands.

"Cicely," said he, suddenly looking up, "more than eleven years have passed since that extraordinary youth, Mark Dalton, wa, through my means, sent away from the village of Ivybridge. I thwarted you; yet I acted as mos parents would have done; for a peasant was no mate for the daughter of the then courted and rich Squire Barrington."

"Father, let not these remembrances grieve you; my folly I have long repented of; and my thoughts never now revert to onewho, far all we know, is in his grave."

The tear that sprung to her eye, and the wild throbbing of her heart, entirely belied the fair speaker's assertion.

"Cicely," said the old man, after a pause, "long it is since we have beneld the spot where our happy and prosperous days were passed. I have always felt that the sight of the Manor-house now in other hands, would excite only feelings of unvailing anguish; but I think, after all, I should like to gaze on the old building once more, and take another look of that sweet valley nestling among the hills before I die.—Will you gratify your father's wish? will you accompany me to Ivybridge?"

The girl expressed her pleasure at the proposal and the journed was accordingly decided on.

* * * * *

The afternoon was far advanced when the two travellers alighted from the stage coach at a short distance from the village of Ivybridge. They stood upon the well-known hill contemplating in silence the scene beneath them; nothing in the landscape appeared changed since they last beheld it; the warm sun, shining obliquely from the west, tinged the tops of the trees with yellow light, and the lustre on the streams which, flowing past the cottages, turned the wheel of the mill at a little distaned below.

Mr. Barrington and his daughter walked into the village; every step they took awoke some old remembrance, but the faces were altered; the little wild urchens that had gambled under the elm trees, had grown into sturdy peasants, and the old slept in the village churchyard. They entered the cottage where Mark Dalton's father had lived; he and his wife were no more, and the Sexton occupied the hovel. We may remark, that Mr. Barrington differed so materially in appearance from the jovial and rosy Squire of a former day, that a recognition by any one who once knew him seemed very improbable. Cicely was an beautiful as ever; but the little fairy creature of seventeen years had little in common, saving the expression of the soft intellectual eyes, with the commanding and elegant woman of eight-and-twenty.

"You seem tired, sir," said the Sexton; "and will the lady be pleased to rest on this stool—any buisness, sir?"

"No, my visit is merely one of curiosity, I knew this sweet village well in former years."

"That was, may be, in the old Squire's time.—Heaven bless him be he dead or alive. Ah! sir, he was a man loved by us all."

"Who," said Mr. Barrington, checking his emotion, "who occupies the Manor-house at present?"

"Why, you see, it has passed into two or three hands since Squire Barrington left us. A few months ago a very rich man came into these parts, and bought up Ivybridge estates, the Manor-house and all; and a main curious gentleman he is, though kind to the poor, nor proud either."

"And why is he curious?" asked Mr. Barrington.

"You see, he's come from the East Indies, is Sir Fredrick Grenville; though some call him General, as well; a fine handsome man, though burnt up by the sun, and cut about the face with a great many scars. He was the first, they say, who mounted the walls of Seringapatam, while he killed Tippoo with his own hand."

"But why does this render him curious, good Sexton?" asked Cicely, speaking for the first time.

"Bless my heart! whose voice is that?—Oh! *you* spoke, ma'am. Well, you see, General Sir Fredrick is not married; and all bachelors are eccentrick and queer. He'll walk by moonlight for hours by himself under the trees behind the Manor-house, 'twas there once the old Squire's wife had a fit, for in the arbour which is still standing, her dear lovely little daughter, and a wild young peasant—but no, I won't talk scandal now. Than he has begun to build a house at the top of the valley, nobody knows why or wherefore; some say, too, that he wants to find the old Squire, and put him again in possession; and that [illegible] is, I think, the oddest thing of all."

Quitting the garrulous Sexton, Mr. Barrington and Cicely proceeded to the grounds attached to the ancient mansion, and in which, they were informed, they had liberty to walk. Many a sigh did old familiar objects call forth from the breast of the ruined Squire; and they wandered on until they found themselves in front of the house. They were now about to retire, when Cicely, whose quicker eye had been directed towards the libary window, preceived a gentleman within, who was apparently engaged in reading.

"Father, look yonder! that is Sir Fredrick Grenville, no doubt."

Mr. Barrington saw him. Strange, at that moment, his thoughts flashed back on an incident which had happened long ago, there, just in that position, nineteen years before, had he been studying, when he preceived on the door-steps the little Mark Dalton, who had come to entreat him to place him in the village school. But his retrospective meditations were disturbed, for Sir Fredrick, having evidently seen the strangers, rose to ring the bell, and the next minute the hall door was opened, and a footman approached them.

"Sir, my master says, if you wish to see the inside of the house, and the old paintings in the gallery, you are quite at liberty."

Mr. Barrington glanced at his daughter. "Do as you please, father," she said; "we are not I believe pressed for time."

"Thank you; we will avail ourselves of Sir Fredrick's kind permission."

As Mr Barrington and Cicely entered he hall, the former started at seeing the portrait of his grandfather, which he thought, had long ago passed into the possession of strangers. But Sir Fredrick Greenville; attracted, perhaps, by the venerable appearance of the old gentleman, now introduced himself to them, as if for the purpose of being their *cicerone*.—He was a man in the prime of life, and, in spite of the scars, on his forehead, and the change which the burning clime of the East rarely fails to effect on the countenance of an European, remarkably handsome.

"You seem struck by that portrait, sir," observed Sir Fredrick.

"I am," answered Mr Barrington; "for I knew the original."

"Indeed! then come into my libary, and see whether you are acquainted with any of the pictures there. To tell you the truth, I have taken some pains since my purchase of this property, to collect all the old family portraits that belonged to a former owner; for they had been sold without reserve to Jews, and picture dealers."

"This is one of his eccentricities, father, alluded to by the Sexton," whispered Cicely, as they followed the Baronet into his library.

Several portraits were hung around the room perfectly familiar to Mr. Barrington; but Sir Fredrick presently came to a cabinit picture, carefully veiled by a curtain; he removed this; and an exquisite painting was discovered of a girl, about fifteen years of age.

"Do you know who this is?" asked the Baronet with no little anxiety in his manner, for he beleived he had met at last, in the old man before him, with some member, or at least acquaintance of the lost family, so long sought by him in vain.

"That," said Mr. Barrington, sinking into a chair, as if through fatigue, "that picture I have reason to believe, the former occupier of this house would never have parted with, had it not been taken from him almost by force,—it is Mr. Barringtons daughter."

"You know all, my dear Sir, I see you know all!" and Sir Fredrick; with increased warmth: "I hope you may be able to give me a little further information concerning the family."

"They *are* unfortunate," said the old gentleman, with a deep sigh.

"I have written letters, and employed lawyers to no purpose. Mrs. Barrington, I know is dead; but I cannot ascertain that such is the case, with her husband, or her—her daughter."

"No, they are still alive; but it is not at all extraordinary that you should have failed in your endeavors to discover them; they are but lodgers in an obscure house in an obscure part of the metropolis?"

"Bless my soul! what is their address?"

Woman are not, perhaps, so easily deceived as men, and their memorier are usually more lively and retentive. Whether Cicely was effected by a strange misgiving as to the indentity of Sir Fredrick, or by other feelings, we cannot say; but her agitation was increasing to such a degree, that she retired to a recess in a window, and pressed her hands against he throbing temples.

"If, Sir Fredrick Greenville," said Mr. Barrington, "you will be candid enough to tell me your motive for wishing to discover, or drag these unhappy people into notice—for though unhappy, they are proud—I may assist you in your search."

"Then, my dear, sir, I *will* be candid; and to gain your confidence, while I expect communicativeness in return, I will state the fact that, though I am a soldier, the wealth which has enabled me to purchase this property was not at all acquired by the sword. Three years ago, I had but an officer's pay, and also bore another name. It was after returning from the Mysore Country, and the defeat of Tippoo, that my patron at Calcutta made me his heir, on the proviso that I should assume his name. That patron dying, I returned to England, and this, sir, is my native place."

"Your native place?—impossible! There is no other mansion but the manor-house in the neighborhood."

"Nay, nay," said the Baronet, smilling, "I was not born in a mansion; but this is no matter; my object in finding the old Squire is simply to place in his hands a packed."

"This is strange," said Mr. Barrington, in surprise and agitation; "I confess I am interested in his affairs; what may the packet contain?—shall I take it to him?"

An extraordinary expression broke over the countenance of the General, as if while he witnessed the old man's emotion, a sudden light had flashed upon him.

"Sir, be not offended," he said, taking the poor gentleman by the hand; "but I am no longer to be deceived. Thank heaven! my search is finished at last; this packet is for yourself for, honoured and respected sir, you are Mr. Barrington!"

"What does this mean?—how should you know me!—the parcel, too,—why these are the title-deeds of the Ivybridge estates; and—and—you mock me, Sir Fredrick."

But as the open hearted soldier regarded him with moistened eyes, Cicely, who had retired to the window recess, was heard to sob violently, and the next minute, overcome by her conflicting feelings, she sprang towards her parent.

"Father! father!—look at him!—do you know your generous friend?"

"Yes, Mr. Barrington," said the General, "you see before you the once poor plougboy, who, many, long years ago, you kindly consented to place in the village school."

"I know it I see it now!" cried the old man; "brave, noble hearted Dalton! Heaven then has smiled on you indeed."

"Not more, I hope, than Heaven will from this hour smile on you my dear sir; surely Providence meant well in having thus, when we little expected it, brought us together again.

The sequel may be imagined; there were explanations of past events, pressing of the title deeds on Mr. Barrington, and their final acceptance; then followed allusions to early affection, and long years of love and constancy, with the consent of the father to the General's suit, and the trembling, tearful yielding of her who had loved Dalton as a peasant-boy, but was now to receive him as one who would raise her to wealth and a title. As soon as it was known through the village of Ivybridge that the good Squire and his lovely daughter had returned to them once more, old and young linked together, walked up to the manor-house to welcome them back; and for days afterwards, there was nothing but weaving of garlands for triumphal arches, feasting and ringing of bells.

"Did you know I was here?" said the bellows to the fire.

"Oh, yes. I always contrive to get wind out of you," was the reply.

Why was Benjamin Franklin the tyrant of the elements? Because he ruled the lightnings with a rod of iron.

"I'm cutting a swell," said the lancet, as it passed round a tumor.

"I'm off when you talk about working," as the cork said to the ginger shop.

Tom Thumb's kisses sold for a shilling a piece in England. Prince Albert sold his, in a lump, for *half a crown*.

SLAVEHOLDING IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The question of enacting a law to put a stop to slaveholding on the part of persons resident in Massachusetts is under consideration by a joint committee of the Legislature. An act has been prepared for presentation to the committee, which provides that any resident in the commonwealth, who shall, for the space of one month, while so residing, knowingly possess, exercise, or claim any right of property, partial or entire, in any human being as a slave, whether for life or for term of years, in any part of the world, shall forfeit and pay to the use of the commonwealth, for every slave so claimed or possessed, the sum of two hundred dollars, with cost of prosecution; and the further sum of two hundred dollars and costs for every additional month during which such possession or claim shall be continued.

The above extract shows into what strange and [illegible] absurdities fanaticism betrays its votaries. Under its influence, the greatest enormities, the most shocking barbarities, the most revolting injustice, have been inflicted by man upon his fellow man. The deluded subject of its influences is deaf to reason, blind to consequences, and madly strives on his purposes, indifferent as to the results; because he is persuaded in his own mind that he is right, and consequently "doing God services." The frantic spirit of Abolitionism is unquestionably one of the most blind and ferocious that now exists above the earth. It turns those men who fall under its influence into demons, it unsexes its female votary; and, instead of being a principle of humanity, it seems to be one of fierce and ferocious revenge. The fanatical members of the Massachusetts Legislature cannot preceive that the principle of such a law as they propose to enact, is more un- [illegible] which holds the slave in bondage; [illegible] right; which the slave never possessed, [illegible] would deprive the citizens of [illegible] of an absolute vested right which [illegible] respected. But the blind zealot [illegible] that he is right, and like *Saul* of old, he is ready to persecute unto the death, all who differ with him. It is useless to reason with such a spirit.—Constitution.

We have been permitted says the Augusta Age, to make several extracts from a letter, dated Feb. 25, from a gentleman in Burlington, Iowa Territory, to his brother in this town. The writer of the letter is a native of Gardiner.

Speaking of emigrating to Oregon, he says:

"A number of our young men will probably go to Oregon in the spring, Jefferson city (Missouri) on the Missouri river will be the starting point. As near as can be learned, about five thousand will be ready to start from that place on the first of May. This will [illegible] company, so large that they will be [illegible] from Indians, and the expense of the whole trip will not exceed seventy five dollars each—[illegible] Judge of our Court understand, is an applicant for the office of Judge of the Territory if the bill for the occupation of Oregon, which is before Congress, shall pass. I doubt not that within five years, a trip to Oregon will be as common as a trip from New England or Iowa was five years ago."

He gives a flattering picture of the growth of Burlington, he says—

"Six years ago it was a small town of numbering about 1200 inhabitants. It now contains over 3500, and many fine brick buildings, which would be ornaments to any of our Eastern cities. We have lately had a public reading room established, and will soon have a library attached.—We have a lecture before the association every Monday evening. We have never had a very good House, but one is now being completed which [illegible] Merchants, we have an over [illegible] are very severe."

In relation to the bill admitting Iowa as a State, he says—

"Congress has narrowed our boundary down to a mere [illegible] a compass that the people will reject it, and we shall continue a Territory some time longer. I am very glad of this, for I prefer far to remaining as we are to becoming a State."

A BRAVE GIRL! The house of George P. Fisher, Esq., of Dover, Delaware, caught fire on Monday night of last week, in an upper room, where his two children, boy of four and a girl of two, were sleeping. There was no person in the house when the fire was discovered, except the females of the family, who rushed to the room, but were immediately driven back by the volume of smoke and flame which issued from the door on its being opened—all but Miss Celia Richards, a sister of Mrs. Fisher, who entered the chamber at the peril of her life, brought out one child, returned again for the other, succeeded in [illegible] arms, but fell, suffocated by the [illegible]; before she reached the door [illegible] colored man servant arrived, and entered the room far enough to drag out Miss Richards & the child both in a state of insensibility; and from that moment no, one could enter, though it was supposed another child was in the room, until the fire was extinguished, which was finally with much difficulty effected, after the contents of the room were burned up. The Delaware Journal, from which we derive the above, states that the situation of all its critics. Such an instance of self devotion and fortitude has seldom been recorded, and it is highly honorable to the sex.

A TORNADO.—We learn from the New Orleans Courier, that recently a tornado swept across the plantation of General Lewis, about [illegible] miles from Madisonville, which in [illegible] tore up trees three feet [illegible] minutes, [illegible] the residence of the plantation and a negro girl who had taken her [illegible] under the house shed. The negro girl was killed upon the spot—the overseer was badly injured [illegible] to death in an hour and a half after [illegible] Bayou [illegible]

"Hollow, will you take some of this bitter?" "Thank you, sir, I belong to the Temperance society, and can't take anything *strong*!" [illegible] Digby.

Oh! The Bath Telegraph (Whig) does not like the Inaugural Address. It says:

"The Address as a production holds but a slim comparison with any Inaugural that has preceded it, and we frankly confess we owe our readers an apology for wasting so much space in its publication."

Mr. Polk will be very sorry to hear this.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, APRIL 1, 1845.

DUTIES OF AN EDITOR.

Some people have strange ideas of the duties of an editor of a political paper. According to their notions he has no discretionary power—no right to judge for himself whatever—but is bound to publish whatever they offer him. A refusal to do this, is, in their judgment, evidence of a spirit of *dictation*; but does it ever occur to them that there is a little something in the way of *dictation* in *their* course? That an editor, instead of doing what he believes to be right, must obey their commands against his own judgment, cannot be very free? Sometimes, for reasons which he esteems to be sound, he refuses compliance with some of the requests that press upon him, which will cause a few persons to be exceedingly indignant, who will charge him, as has often happened, with being a slave to his party, or obstinate and willful, because he wont be a slave to themselves.

We could name instances where long articles have been presented for publication, and urged upon the editor, upon the very eve of the paper going to press, for the purpose of promoting a cause which he believed to be [illegible] right? [illegible] a few of the subscribers, [illegible] ers, relates his grievances, and commences a tirade against the editor with "*You are denied a hearing in the paper which you support!*"

What? Because they may be one in a hundred, or one in two hundred, of those who take a newspaper and pay for it, or agree to pay some nine shillings or two dollars a year, must a little knot of discontented persons seize upon that paper as a matter of course, and use it for their own benefit? The same men who talk so loudly about the subserviency and corruption of the press, imagine they own the editor body and soul, with a newspaper thrown in, because they pay or promise to pay him nine shillings a year! Bah!

If any subscriber is displeased with the paper he supports, because the editor will not do as he commands—will not bow the knee to *his* dictation—let him take his support away. It is a disgrace to the [illegible] of any paper to be contaminated by [illegible] of the humble [illegible] six penny support as a reason why that paper should be subservient to his will. The duty of an editor is to take that course which, in his judgment, will best promote the ultimate success of the cause for which he feels bound to contend—of the principles, which he believes to be true. [illegible] should, for one moment, either drive or entice him from it. Least of all should he allow himself to be intimidated by the craven threat of the withdrawal of support.

The law allows no Censorship of the press in this country; but it sometimes happens that individuals assume to exercise a Censorship over its conductors, who are arraigned, tried, and condemned, in the absence of both Judge and Jury, without being permitted to be heard in their own defence. Such inquisitors only look at an editor's faults and mistakes—and for this he is broken on the wheel—whatever virtues he may possess, or however unexceptionable his course to the majority of his subscribers, and however long and well and at whatever sacrifice he may have labored for the success of the cause. Fortunately for editors, there are but few persons of this description. Where one is found, there are hundreds who are satisfied to let the conductors of the press be independent, and exercise their own judgment in managing the business to which they devote their time and [illegible] which they may be expected to [illegible] as well those who [illegible] of it.

An editor should expect to please every body, [illegible] generous, and those who are, or may be, disappointed in their endeavors to coax or frighten him into debasing his calling, injuring his party, betraying its principles, by following in their lead, or favoring their schemes for attaining places to which the people have not called them, or subserviency in any cause, of which they are unworthy.

A new Speculation.—We have received a number of "The Protector," published at Hawesville, Hancock County, N. Y. The first and second pages are devoted to the dissemination of Democratic principles, and the third and fourth pages to Whiggery, Abolitionism, Federalism. That is more than either party to be neutral. We should think the printers would need "protection" to prevent their types from "squabbling" while being placed in such unhallowed conjunction.

A mammoth specimen of the productions of the Empire State is being exhibited at the American Museum in New York, in the shape of a giant. He is the largest specimen of humanity of his age ever seen, being over seven feet and three inches in height and is only 16 years old.

Napoleon prophesied at St. Helena that England would make war upon and beat China, but, the Chinese having altered her tactics, she would be driven [illegible] has been filled, the other [illegible] the shadow of a doubt.

Punch says that the French poor are not fed; but they "live on the memory of what they formerly [illegible] Poor boy in a [illegible] of the Marines.

Capt. [illegible] Jordan has been appointed by the President Collector of Saco.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Report of the Committee on the Insane Hospital is before us. It speaks in the highest terms of the Institution and its Superintendant. They say—

"We consider the Hospital an honor to the State, and a monument of the philanthropy of individual donors, and of the high interest that the Legislature of this State has taken in the cause of suffering humanity."

"They are happy to say that the management of this institution during the past year, under the superintendence of Dr. Ray, meets their cordial approbation. His humane and efficient labors, united with the kind attentions of all the other officers of the institution, to the unfortunate insane, have exerted a salutary influence in soothing the troubled spirit of the sufferer."

"Your committee would call the attention of the Legislature to the importance of making suitable provisions for the support of insane criminals at this institution."

The following extract is copied from the Advent Herald of March 19th. It is a part of an article upon "Duties and Dangers." We hope the Millerites, or Second Advent people, as they call themselves, will read, ponder, and reflect upon it, and become convinced of the folly and sinfulness of their present course of life, and return to the paths of reason and common sense ere they fall into the sink of utter degradation. It will be recollected that the Herald is the principal organ or mouth-piece of this sect.

"A lazy indolent man, who lives upon the community as a religious mendicant, is not a Christian, [illegible] powers. Both will fall into the ditch. We find that some persons of this class have crept into the advent ranks in different places, and are carrying out their extravagant and wicked movements, at the expense of advent truth. We wish to wash our hands from any participation in any of these movements. We have always opposed them in the bud as well as in the blossom or ripe fruit. All these extra pretensions to gifts, tongues, spiritual wives, visions, and embracings, &c., with the neglect of families, or other proper duties, *are of the devil.*"

Birds.—A cotemporary justly remarks on the habit of some cockney sportsmen, of killing small singing birds. Let our boys, who are guilty of such cruelty, take heed and be merciful.

"No man with a real or large as a fowl's gizzard, could possibly be so mean, so cruel, so cowardly, as to go round pop, popping at little birds in the briars and bushes, wing-breaking sparrows, and maiming robins—and yet there are things in human shape just bad enough to do it." Shame! Shame!

Read the Advertisements.—A cotemporary gives the following good advice to newspaper readers:—

"People in every station of life should read the advertisements, not only to ascertain what is going on in the world of life and business, but to take advantage of the many favorable opportunities presented by them for benefiting themselves."

Arabia.—We learn, says the Pennsylvania Inquirer, that Circuits to the Mexican Consuls in the ports of the United States were addressed to them by the Mexican Minister at Washington, under date of March 18th, stating that his functions had ceased, and that he had taken his passage for Vera Cruz.

Pennsylvania U. S. Senator.—Gen. Simon Cameron has been elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. James Buchanan. He was elected by a union of whigs, natives, and revolting Democrats. He claims to be a Democrat.

The sentence of death passed upon Peter York, for the murder of Jacob Norton, in Boston, has been commuted by the Governor and Council to confinement for life in the State Prison.

The Odd Fellows of Boston are to spend $150,000 in the erection of a splendid Hall, and the members of the Order in New York are preparing to do likewise.

The election in Rhode Island comes to-morrow.—The Democrats will go for the constitutional liberties of Gov. Dorr. They have nominated Charles Jackson, of Providence, for Governor.

Election Bets. It is stated that, at least, *six millions* of money changed hands in the State of New York at the last election. One gentleman in the city lost $70,000, and many others were totally ruined.

Joseph Robinson, Esq. (Democrat) has been appointed Postmaster at Concord, N. H., in place of Robert Davis, (Tyler) removed.

Hon. John Davis has been nominated by a Whig Legislative Caucus, as a candidate for U. S. Senator, in place of Hon. Isaac C. Bates, deceased.

The Hon. Jean C. Calhoun on his arrival at Charleston was received with every mark of confidence and respect.

The Democrats of New York have nominated Wm. F. Havemeyer (Have-a-mayor) as their candidate for Mayor.

☞ The question is being pretty generally asked on the streets, when will the Legislature adjourn?—[illegible] answer.

Lord Brougham said of persons who borrowed books, and did not return them, "Not though backward in borrowing, they cannot be accused in book-keeping."

At a meeting of the New York Historical Society, a committee was appointed to report a name for the United States.

A Hard Hit. The Globe says of John Davis, of Massachusetts, "he is dubbed '*honest* John,' as Shakspeare's worst character is called '*honest* Iago.'"

It is rumored that McNulty, the defaulter, will pay up the deficiency with which he is charged, and a nolle prosequi will be entered.

The [illegible] of dinner by the British Steamship Caledonia, which recently arrived at Boston, will fall but little short of one hundred thousand dollars.

A convention of Infidels is to be held at N. York on the 4th of May next.

John Davis was chosen Senator for two years from the 4th of March last by the Massachusetts Legislature on Tuesday last, in the place of Mr. Bates, deceased.

Dr. James Bates has been appointed Superintendant of the Insane Hospital at Augusta, in place of Dr. I. Ray, resigned.

President Polk has pardoned Capt. Sangster, convicted of a violent assault upon Hon. J. Q. Adams. Mr. Adams petitioned for the pardon.

Hon. Isaac C. Bates, Senator from Massachusetts, died at Washington on Sunday evening, 16th inst.

It is said that no less than twenty-five vessels are to be built in Thomaston during the present year.

Gen. Jackson was seventy-eight years old on the 15th ult.

STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION,

For a day of Public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

ABOUT to engage in the various avocations to which the period of returning spring recalls us, it becomes us devoutly to acknowledge our dependence upon God, and humbly to invoke upon the enterprises and labors of the season His favor and blessing.

In designating a day at the opening of the year for this solemn and public recognition of our religious obligations, we follow a practice enjoined by precept, and hallowed by example.

In compliance with this venerable custom, and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, I have appointed THURSDAY the SEVENTEENTH day of APRIL next, to be observed as a day of PUBLIC HUMILIATION, FASTING and PRAYER; and the people of this State are invited to assemble on that day in their respective places of public worship, for the performance of such religious exercises as are appropriate to the occasion; and they are requested to abstain from such employments and recreations as are inconsistent with the solemnities of the day.

It has pleased a kind and beneficent Creator to endow us with numerous and [illegible] privileges, and in many respects, to bless [illegible] the people of our State and nation, [illegible] tokens of His regard and favor. Sensible how imperfectly we have appreciated His bounty, and how inadequately we have requited His unmerited goodness, let us in the spirit of penitence and humility, approach His presence, and unitedly beseech His merciful forgiveness.

And while a consciousness of our past unworthiness and disobedience leads us to humble ourselves before God, let us join in gratitude to Him for the benefits He has bestowed, and that notwithstanding our manifold transgressions as a community and as individuals, He has hitherto dealt with us in mercy, and not in judgment.

Commending to His care and guidance the administration of our public affairs, let us invoke upon all the interests of our country His merciful regard. Let us implore His continued protection to every branch of industry and labor; that the public tranquility may be preserved; that health and contentment may every where prevail; that vice and immorality may be restrained; that all the incentives to moral and intellectual advancement may be encouraged, and strengthened, and the hearts of men more deeply embued with the spirit of a pure and benign religion.

And may we all endeavor to render the services and reflections of the day subservient to our own personal improvement; and so to regulate our future lives, that trusting in the promises of the Gospel, we may hope for the blessings of the life to come.

GIVEN AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, at Augusta, this twenty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five; and in the sixty-ninth year of the United States. H. J. ANDERSON.

By the Governor.

PHILIP C. JOHNSON, Secretary of State.

GEN. JACKSON.—We have before us a letter from this veteran hero and statesman, addressed to a lady of this town, and dated "Hermitage, March 3d, 1845"—one day previous to the inauguration of President Polk. It was received last Saturday, March 15, that being the seventy-eighth birth day of the venerable writer. The manuscript is indited in the old General's usual bold hand, is plain and distinct, and exhibits less signs of old age than would generally appear in the writing of persons of his age. The signature.—"Andrew Jackson"—looks as we have seen it in days memorable for his never-to-be-forgotten veto of the U. S. Bank, when it was so effectually put into requisition, for his country's good, by being appended to a message returning to Congress the bill re-chartering that corrupt institution. In the conclusion of his letter covering nearly a page of a letter sheet, Gen. J. says—"My great affliction and debility prevents my saying more; with great difficulty I have written this. With kind remembrance of myself and family, I remain, very respectfully yours friend, &c. (Concord (Hall's) Patriot.

"*Sew far, sew good*," said the tailor to his apprentice.

FROM SANTA FE.

By the arrival of a party, of traders from Santa Fe, at Independance, Mo. news from that region to the 1st of January had been received.

At Santa Fe, at the time of their departure, news had been received of the revolutions which had taken place in Chihuahua, Sonora, Durango, Zacatecas Guadalaxara, and an attempt at revolt was daily anticipated by the Governor of Santa Fe—Martinez. It is supposed that Armigo, the former Governor, will be the leader in the revolt. Martinez, it is said, had already made his arrangements to make his escape.

The companies of traders that left Independence last fall, started to late in the season, and met with severe losses and tedous delays. Spears, a Chihuahua merchant who had about thirty waggons, lost one hundred and seventy head of mules, between the Semarone (Las Animas) and Santa Fe. In a snow storm, in one night, eighty mules died through the effects of the extreme cold.—Messrs. Connelly and Glasgow lost about fifty head of animals on the same night.

BUISNESS.

JAMES K. POLK is now President of the United States, and yet buisness is flourishing; bidding fair to grow more and more prosperous every day: The industrious and energetic citizens of Maine are making preperations for a good buisness this season having become convinced that the great hue and cry about "ruin" and "hard times," was made only for political effect, and was without foundation. The farmer anticipates as abundant crops under the present administration as he would have done, had Mr. Clay been elected. The mer chant, be he a whig or democrat, makes the same calculations about the buisness. The mechanic and laborer, have every prospect of realizing as much for their services, as they would have done, had our opponents succeeded. In fine, the whole routine of this world affairs move on as they have usually done, notwithstanding the democrats are again in possession.—How non-sensical then to attempt to deceive and influence men by getting up a sort of a buisness panic, and predicting misery and ruin, to all classes and professsions, if the "*Locos*" triumphed.

The means of the people are now too intelligent to be gulled by this sort of deception; and as we predicted, the desprate attempts made during the late political campaign, to prejudice the voters by these representations, now bid, fair to recoil upon those who orig inated them, and prove them insincere and deceptive.

Maine Inquirer.

The office-holder, who sent a *horse* to the President, made an *ass* of himself.—[Post.

The Washington Correspondence of the New York Herald says:

"An announcement has been made to-day that Thomas Lloyed Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore, has been dismissed from his post. He was an appointee of Mr Tyler's, and it appears that he sent to Mr Polk a very fine handsome horse, as a present, which Mr Polk returned to [illegible] Mr. Lloyed to be [illegible] for his too great kindness. The whole affair is now the subject of much comment, and there are different opinions expressed about it, for some think that the horse was offered as a bribe, to introduce Mr Polk to keep him in office, and that, therefore, he is served quite right in being turned out of office while others think that perhaps the man only wanted to testify his gratifications at the success of the democratic candidate, and that it is too bad to turn him out for so doing. Mr Polk had acted very promptly in this matter, and on the whole his conduct is generally approved of, though many think it is a hard case for Tom Lloyed. Office holders must beware how they attempt to approach Mr Polk in this way; there's no saying how Mr Tyler might have received such an offer, but Mr Polk is a different sort of a man altogether."

A HARD CASE.—A man by the name of Bosworth has been confined in the State Prison at Thomaston for the year past, in expiation of an offence against the laws. It is possible that the discipline of the penintentiary had had a wholesome influence upon his character, and he had resolved to lead an honest life. The time of his liberation drew nigh and he was expected soon to visit his family, consisting of aged parents, a wife and six children. The prison doors were at length opened to him. His liveries cast aside he had assumed the dress of an honest citizen, and stepping to the threshold the light of heaven burst upon him—the free air filled his lungs; and—he was tapped on the shoulder by an officer from Franklin, seized and hand-cuffed and informed that he must repair to the criminal's box to answer another indictment. If convicted, the prison walls will again enclose him for years.—The way of the transgressor is hard

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Gamblers.—A gambling house was entered by the police of New Orleans lately, and a *faro-table* investigated. The *Picayune* says, the officer seized the whole paraphernalia of the concern, consisting of the cloth, a nicely contrived dealing box, made of silver, with concealed spring, by by means of which the dealer, can at all times issue a card to suit himself or the player, and a desk containing a number of checks. A document was found in the desk with full directions for placing the cards in the dealing box, and for preparing them for (gambling) use.

Pretty Oily. They say that there were brought into the town of New Bedford, during last month, sixteen thousand and forty-nine barrels of sperm oil; fifty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-six barrels of whale oil; and addition to this eighty-four thousand nine hundred and seventeen pounds of whalebone. "Ain't they a set of bony, oily fellows?

During the sleighing, one of the omnibuses on runners came very near upsetting, the vehicle being balanced over the gutter some moments. "Narrow escape, driver!" said one of the alarmed passengers. "All skill!" said the Jehu; "I turned over my quid, of tobacco in the nick of time, and that saved us!"

HONOR AMONG POLITICIANS.—The city of Rochester can boast of having at least two honest politicians. In canvassing the votes for Mayor last week, a number of informal votes came before the Board of Canvassers, which would have elected the Whig candidate if allowed. It so happened that the Whig candidate, Mr. Allen was president of the board, in his official capacity of Mayor, to which office he was elected last year, and on accepting the informal ballots, the board being equally divided, he gave the casting vote for the rejection, thus securing the election of his opponent, Mr. Keeler, the Democratic candidate. Not to be outdone in politeness, Mr. Keeler at once resigned, leaving Mr. Allen to act for another year as provided for by the City Charter under such circumstances. But Mr. Allen would not hold over and he too resigned! A new election will be held. The Common Council passed resolutions approving the honorable conduct of both. If all politicians were like Messrs. Allen and Keeler, we would have good government. N. Y. Sun.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—The appointment of Mr. Bancroft as a member of Mr. Polk's Cabinet has created a great deal of observation, and many of the small critics of the day have been lavish of their abuse and fruitful of their predictions of his want of capacity. History and experience teaches us differently. Louis Phillippe has at this moment one of the greatest philosophical historians of the age at the head of his ministry—Guizot; and formerly he had Thiers, also an eminent historian, in the same position. Mr. Bancroft, the best historian of the United States, is now in nearly the same position in this government, and we have no doubt he has the elements of a statesman in as great abundance as either Thiers or Guizot. These facts form a singular coincidence in the conduct of Louis Phillippe and President Polk.—N. Y. Herald.

MR. WOODBURY.—Letter-writers at Washington says that Hon. Levi Woodbury will be the leader of the administration party in the Senate. No man is better entitled to that position, or more deserving the confidence of Mr Polk's administration, than the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire. To Mr. Woodbury is it mainly owing that the Democratic party of the North rallied on the great issue of the annexation of Texas, when Mr. Van Buren and others fell back. On all occasions, and in all places, he sustained the action of the Baltimore Convention with an ability and devotedness which the Democracy will long remember.—Worcester Palladium.

Keep cool, brothers.—The Eastern Argus has the following—The Daily Mail says, 'The Portland people are *moving heaven* and *earth* to build the Rail Road' from Portland to Montreal. Good. There is but one other place to move, and the Mail and one or two other H. [illegible] are moving that, in opposition.—Probably they will succeed as well as those generally do, who apply in that quarter for help.

Revenge.—In New Jersey the Legislature used to elect Justices of the Peace, but the new Constitution vests that right in the people. The politicians in Woolwhich township were so vexed at the change, that at a recent election for justices of the Peace they voted in by a triumphant majority two respectable maiden ladies, Sally Brown and Betsy French.

Moose.—Eleven carcesses of Moose were brought into the city of Bangor in one day last week together with a live one. They were all taken in Patten.—The whole lot says the Bangor Courier, was "to be taken to Boston in order to give the people there a taste of Down East production."

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says—"News is in town from Texas, which discloses the fact that the House Resolutions will be adopted by the people of Texas almost by acclamation."

The news of the annexation of Texas created the most lively satisfaction in New Orleans. A salute of twenty-six guns was fired on the public square in honor of the reception of the young republic into the family of the kindred States.

There was a 'little nigger' in our our city, says the Arkansas Intelligencer, who had such extraordinary long heels, that it was observed that he was ten years old before it could be decided which way the fellow would walk.

Water Spouts.—The Rev. Isaac Anderson, in a letter published in the Murfreesboro Telegraph, Tenn. states that on the evening of the 27th July last, not less than one hundred water spouts descended from the clouds upon Chilhawee mountain, and that the water from each spout fell with such momentum as to force its way into the earth ten or twelve feet, and tear out a large channel in its way down the mountain, carrying with it rocks, trees, and roots and depositing them at the base of the mountain.

SEE OF BANGOR.—We understand that it is probable that Bangor will soon become the residence of a Catholic Bishop, who is now at Rome for the purpose of taking orders. It is presumed that the whole State will compose his Diocese. In this case a splendid cathedral church will be erected here, and some intimations have been thrown out of purchasing the land now occupied by Arnold's stable, on Main street, for its site.—It is said the Society of the Propaganda are to furnish funds.—Bangor Mercury

THE RUINS OF NINEVAH.—The French papers announce that M. Botts, French Counsel at Mosal, in the neighborhood of ancient Ninevah, has succeeded in clearing the grand southern facade of a subterranean palace of Ninevah. The vast entrance of the front has been cleared: six colossal bulls with the heads of men, and two human statutes, also colossal, straging lions in their arms, for its principal ornaments. These sculptures are said to be of great beauty, and as fresh as if executed yesterday. These figures are to be, if possible, transported to Paris. It will be recollected that these discoveries have been made where only dreary mounds of rubbish, traversed by deep and narrow ravins indicate the lines of streets and mark the sites of this mighty city. Ninevah had fifteen hundred towers—its walls were a hundred feet in hight, and had space on their summit for three chariots abreast, but all seemed utterly ruined; yet from beneath its dust has the long buried art of the Assyrians been recovered.

Dr. Franklin on Spelling.—Dr. Franklin says in one of his letters—"You need not be concerned in writing to me, about your bad spelling; for in my opinion, what is called bad spelling is generally the best, as conforming to the sound of the letter. To give you an instance, a gentleman received a letter in which were these words: —"Not finding Brown at *hom* I delivered my *messeg* to his *yf*." The gentleman called his wife to help him read it. Between them they picked out all but the *yf* which they could not understand. The lady porposed calling her chambermaid, "because Betty," said she "has the best knack of reading bad spelling of any one I know." Betty came and was much suprised that neither of them could tell what the *yf* was. "Why," says she "*yf* spells wife—what else can it spell?" And, indeed, it is much better, as well as a shorter method than *doubleyou, i, f, e,* which in reality spells *doublewife*."

THE PRINTERS. Mr. Severance, (now a member of Congress) says of general Cameron, just elected U. S. senator from Pennsylvania, that something more than twenty years, ago, he worked by his side, as a journeyman, in Gales, & Seaton's printing office at Washington, and boarded at the same house with him.

Don't makr fun of us. The Mexican Congress have in consideration, a bill prohibiting newspapers from ridiculing their honors. Lawgivers who make themselves ridiculous, ought to be laughed at.

FIRE. Hall and Dyer's Grocery store, Fore Street, Portland, with most of the Goods was burnt on Tuesday night. The store of Mr J F. Weeks, was partially injured, and part of the goods removed.

The Masonic Societies of Massachusetts are to have a grand celebration in Boston on the 17th of June, and the Odd Fellows a jubilee and procession on the 19th.

MURDER OF C. R. THOMPSON.

The circumstances of the horrible murder of this estimable citizen in the Court House at Mount Sterling, Ky. are thus related by a correspondent of the Lexington Enquirer.

I witnessed to-day, the most tragic scene ever enacted in a Court House, in the murder of your distinguished townsman, Clifton R. Thomson, by Henry Daniel. A suit had been brought by Thomson against Daniel at the last March term. Daniel procured a continuance of the cause by a verbal statement until the September term. At the September term he was again not ready but was compelled to give a written affidavit, setting forth the ground upon which he wished to get a continuance. The case was continued. To-day the case was called, and he came forward with another affidavit for another continuance. This so provoked Thomson that he requested his counsel to permit him to answer the affidavit, which contained much low personal abuse of himself. In his answer Mr. Thomson was remarkably courteous and dignified, until he came to the ungentlemanly slang about his having swindled his sister, (Daniel's wife.) Thomson pronounced low and contemptible slander. Daniel told him not to repeat that again. Thomson repeated it. Daniel drew a pistol, took deliberate aim and shot him through the heart before any one could interpose. As soon as he had fired he made a [illegible] retreat, thinking, doubtless, that [illegible] would pursue him. But, alas! his victim had taken its flight; he stood motionless for a moment, then staggered a step or two, fell on his knees, and tumbled over, a lifeless corpse! Oh! 'twas a horrid spectacle to see the gifted orator, who but a moment before had delighted the court, the bar, the jury and the populace entranced in mute astonishment with his powerful but indignant eloquence, converted in a moment's time into a pallid corpse! He lived but two and a half minutes; said no a word, uttered not a groan nor murmur. His brother William was present, and I never saw a man so deeply affected. The Court immediately ordered the Sheriff to imprison Daniel, or I think the excited populace would have lynched him on the spot. The Court adjourned immediately after the occurrence.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA. The Cincinnati Enquirer says that some of the Oregon emigrants have pushed on further west—gone to California—its getting "too crowded" in Oregon—want more room. They represent the land so productive in the neighborhood of San Francisco, that one bushel of wheat sown, frequently yields a crop of seventy-five bushels, and this with very little trouble, while the climate is so dry and pure, that sickness is almost unknown. To illustrate the dryness of the climate, it is but necessary to state that wheel vehicles, furniture, &c. manufactured in New England of the best seasoned timber, shrink up shortly after reaching this section of California, and fall to pieces unless every precaution is taken. American emigrants are constantly arriving and settling at the Sacremento and other streams emptying into the bay of San Francisco. At the Yerba Buena the English is the principle language spoken, the Alcalde being an American, and the time is not far distant when this part of California will teem with Anglo-Saxon civinzation and the thrifty products of Anglo-Saxon hands.

ATLANTIC & ST. LAWRENCE RAIL-ROAD.

The New York Express of Friday has the following comments, in its Money Article, upon this great enterprise, which is now the all-engrossing topic of conversation among our own citizens, as well as among those along the line to Montreal, and also in the latter city:—

"The success of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road Bill in the Canadian Parliament, is announced by the Portland papers, in advance of its receipt in New York by the Northern mail. As was to be expected, the people interested are much elated, and the proper steps are to be taken at once to obtain the necessary surveys, and to procure the funds. The Charter grauted by the Canadians, is of the most liberal kind, and the road has nothing to contend with but the obstacles of nature, and nothing to prevent its success, if there is or can be, business enough to support it.

It has been satisfactorily settled to the capitalists of Boston, that the longer route through New Hampshire and Vermont, will be profitable, and estimating the receipts of the Atlantic road by the same data of the Concord route, (that is, takin, the same number of inhabitants) the eastern road will be a good investment. A table of the inhabitants along the two routes, gives the following result.

Portland rout to Provincial line, 33,418 inhabitants upon a distance of one hundred and sixteen miles; Concord, N. H. to Provincial line 33,272 inhabitants, upon distance of one hundred and sixty-one miles. The increase on the Eastern route since 1840 is much greater than the interior route, and the towns on the eastern route are much superior on account of the business they would furnish the road and are among the best and most thriving towns in western Maine. The last new Railroad project is one from the Atlantic road to the Kennebec, via Lewiston Falls, which is a port of great value for manufacturing purposes. All of these Maine routes will be as profitable as the roads of Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire. The people along the projected lines are as able to support the lines as are those of other parts of New England, and the only serious obstacle is a point of sufficient capital in the large towns to take the stock. Rival interests may delay the works, but there never can be in this country a lack of those who are ready to furnish the means to build works of internal improvment that promise a liberal return to its owners."

MILLERISM. Since the trial of Elder Dammon at this place, the Millerites have kept up their meetings continually, in Atkinson, adjoining this town. Fourteen persons, male and female, were baptised on Sunday night last—and a number of them have been re-baptized from four to six times. Their presiding elder or leader was formerly a sea captain pretty tonguey man, as we are informed, and has a family in Exeter. It is a lamentable fact that so deluded are some of them that they have neglected all kinds of business, and refuse to labor, or provide for the maintenance of their families—which are liable eventually, to become a town charge, unless the selectmen, in their wisdom, immediately interfere. [Dover Far.

PROTEST OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER. The New York Evening Gazette gives the following abstract of a protest made by General Almonte to the Secretary of State:

"The undersigned has the honor to address himself to the Hon. Secretary of State in order to manifest the deep concern with which he has seen that the President of the United States has given his signature to a law admitting into this confederacy the Mexican province of Texas.

He had flattered himself that the sound counsels of the most distinguished citizens, &c. would have led to a better result. Unhappy it has not been so, and against his hopes and sincere vows, he sees consumated on the part of this government, an act of aggression the most unjust that modern history records—the spoliation of a friendly nation of a considerable part of its territory.

For these reasons, in obedience to his instructions, he must protest, and does protest, in the most solemn manner, in the name of his government, against the law, &c. He protests also that the act in a measure invalidates the rights of Mexico to recover her province, of which she is so unjustly dispossessed, and that she will maintain and give effect to those rights by all the means within her power.

He also begs that the Secretary will let the President know that, in view of all these facts, his mission near this government terminates from to-day. He consequently begs that the Hon. Secretary will forward to him his passports, because it is his purpose to leave this city as soon as possible for New York.

He avails himself of this occasion, &c."

REVELATIONS & MYSTERIES OF MILLERISM.—Rev. J. Turner [illegible]

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 17th ult. by J. P. Caldwell Esq., Mr. Paul Stone, of Otisfield to Mrs Lydia Ann Caldwell of Oxford.

In Baltimore, Md. Mr. Harmon Batten of B., to Miss Charlotte F. Leach, of Portland.

In Bangor, by Rev. Seth H. Beale, of Brewer, Mr. Daniel Fickett, of Harrington, to Miss, Cynthy S. Wing of Brewer.

In Belfast, Mr. George Dyer, Jr. of Searsmont, to Miss Ruth A. Boardman of B.

DIED.

In Oxford, 20th ult. of lung fever, Mr. Samuel Brown aged 77.

In Belfast, 14th Augustine T. Haynes, aged 18 years.

In Camden 6th, Mrs, Lucy Ann Eaton, aged 31 years.

In Norridgewock, 12th Mr. Ansel T. Childs aged 24.

In Nashville, Tenn. 9th Mr. Timothy Keyzer, a native of Maine.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Paris, Me., March 31st, 1845.

Cushman Sullivan—Cummings James L.—Cooper Wm. Esq.—Dutell Messrs I. & Co.—Durell S J.—Dillingham Miss Louisa—Dolloff Miss Persi H.—Dean Asa—Dudley Josiah—Daniels John—Hubbard Hiram & others—King Mrs. Alonzo—Maxim Ephraim—Ryerson Cushman—Russell Moses M.—Royal Jesse—Royal Solon—Rieson Mrs. Loretta—Stowell John B.—Thayer Alexender S. 2—Verrill Daniel R.—Whittemore Isaiah—Wise O. C.—Young Jared 2.

GEO. W. MILLETT, P. M.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public Vendue at the dwelling house of James Farrington, in Stow in said County, on *Saturday, the tenth day of May next, at two of the clock in the afternoon*—All the real Estate of

DANIEL H. WILEY,

late of said Stow, deceased, including the reversion of the Widow's dower, if any, for the payment of the just debts of the deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges.

Said real estate consists of said Wiley's interest in a certain lot of wild land situate in said Stow, as will appear by the records at the District Registry at Fryeburg in said County; it being the interest which he acquired by virtue of a deed from John A. Fifield, dated the 21st day of November, A. D. 1842, and recorded at said Registry Book 62, page 271, to all which reference may be had for further and a more particular description.—Also, all the right which the said Wiley had in equity to redeem the stand situate in said Stow occupied by him at the time of his decease, consisting of about 12 acres of land more or less with the buildings thereon, the same having been mortgaged by said Wiley to Mark Pease.

DAVID HAMMONS, Adm'r.

Lovell, March 24th, 1845. 47

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public Vendue at the dwelling house of James Farrington, in Stow in said County, *on the tenth day of May next, at four of the clock in the afternoon*—So much of the real Estate of

JOHN FIFIELD,

late of said Stow, deceased, including the reversion of the Widow's dower therein, as will produce the sum of one hundred and twenty five dollars, for the payment of the just debts of the deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges.

Said real estate consists of about seven acres, more or less, of the Southerly half of Lot No. 22, in the 4th Division, and is the same deeded to said John Fifield by Jonathan F. Fifield, by deed dated the twenty first day of February, A. D. 1843, to which reference may be had for a more particular description. Also, of the Stand occupied by the said John Fifield at the time of his decease, situate in said Stow, consisting of about twenty-one acres of land with the buildings thereon, and is the same land deeded to said John by said Jonathan F. Fifield by his other deed dated February twenty-first, A. D. 1843, to which reference may be had for a more particular description.

DAVID HAMMONS, Adm'r.

Lovell, March 24th, 1845. 47

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, DANIEL EDGERLY, of Greenwood, in the County of Oxford, on the tenth day of February, A. D. 1843, by his Mortgage Deed conveyed to me, the subscriber, a certain Lot of land, being Lot No twelve in the first Range of Lots in the town of Greenwood in said County of Oxford, containing one hundred acres, more or less, as described by said mortgage deed, recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 68, page 227, and the condition of said mortgage being broken I give this public notice to foreclose the same agreeable to the Statute in such case made and provided.

B. C. CUMMINGS.

Paris, March 28th, 1845. 47

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction on Monday, the twenty-first day of April next, A. D. 1845, at one o'clock P. M at the Store of Bell & Dow, in Norway—All the right in equity of redemption which ERI NEEDHAM, of Bethel, has to the real estate situate in said Bethel, and being the Lot of land numbered ten in the range of upland Lots in Bethel aforesaid, and being the same land sold by said Needham to Charles Needham, of Lowell, Dec. 14th, 1840, to secure the pay of $114.38, in one year with interest annually.

ASA TWAYLL, Deputy Sheriff.

Norway, March 26, 1845. 3 47

TREASURER'S NOTICE,—GREENWOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident proprietors and owners of land and other real estate in the town of Greenwood, County of Oxford, State of Maine, that the taxes assessed on the real estate in said town for the year 1843, and delinquent highway taxes for 1842, which remain unpaid, have been returned to me by Simon Furlong, Collector of said town for said year 1843, and the sums which remain unpaid are contained in the following schedule, viz:—

Owners Names.	No. Range.	No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.	Value.	State, town & County Tax.	Defic't, highway for 1842.	Total.
Non-resident proprietors of lands laying in the South part of the town of Greenwood, formerly known by the name of Mozier's grant.							
D. Town, or unk.	1		24	45	1,80	2,92	4,72
Non-resident proprietors of land laying in the South part of the town of Greenwood, formerly known by the name of Philips Academy Grant							
J. Witt, or unk.	14	9	22	$20	80		80
do	14	9	25	12	48		48
Lands laying in the North part of Greenwood, formerly known by the name of Raymond's Grant.							
Erastus Hilborn, or unknown,	11	5	100	24	96		96
do	1	8	100	25	1,00		1,00
do	6	9	100	22	88		88
do	7	9	100	10	72		72
do	12	2	100	30	1,20		1,20
do	2	6	100	25	1,00	1,61	2,61
Unknown,	2	9	100	15	60		60
Purrington, or unk.	9	3	100	30	1,20		1,20
S. Brown, do	2	7	100	25	1,00		1,00
Unknown,	1	7	100	25	1,00	1,61	2,61
do	1	6	100	30	1,20		1,20
Hilborn, or unk.	5	9	100	22	88		88
do	1	5	100	25	1,00	97	1,97
Formerly Consider Cole, or unknown	9	6	40	25	1,00		1,00
Unknown,	6	1	100	25	1,00		1,00
do	8	1	100	20	80	96	1,76
Latham Perry, or unknown,	10	9	80	110	4,40		4,40
Names of Residents.							
Barker, Samuel P.							1,31
Bryant, Horace							1,77
Morgan, David							83
Paine, Hafford							80

FREDERIC COBURN, Treasurer of Greenwood for A. D. 1843.

Greenwood, March 10, 1845. 3w45*

Age please copy and send Bill. F. C.

TREASURER'S NOTICE,—DENMARK.

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident proprietors and owners of land and other real estate in the town of Denmark, County of Oxford and State of Maine that the same are taxed in the town of Denmark, and a certified list of such as remain unpaid for the year A. D 1843, has been returned to me by the Collector of said town for the purpose of advertising, viz:—

	44
Elisha Allen,	$26,51
Barnabus Brackett,	1,32
Jonathan Dresser,	3,30
Luther Douglass,	1,10
Jacob Frost,	1,10
Lemuel J. Grover,	2,42
John F. Hunt,	22
Charles Jewett,	1,06
John Kimball,	1,12
Joseph Milliken,	1,10
Ivory Richardson,	2,64
Peletiah Witham,	1,25
do deficiency of highway for 1842,	1,33
Ephraim Walker,	

ORRIN B. INGALLS, Town Treasurer

March 12, 1845. 3w46

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—*To the Sheriffs of our Counties of Oxford, York, Cumberland, Kennebec, Somerset, Penobscot, Hancock, Washington, Waldo, Franklin, Piscataquis and Aroostook, or either of their Deputies; and to the Constable of any of the Towns in said Counties:* — GREETING.

L. S.

WE command you to attach the goods or estate of LYMAN DANIELS, of Andover in said County, Physician, to the value of fifty dollars; and summon the said defendant, (if he may be found in your precinct,) to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford, on Monday preceding the first Tuesday of November, A. D. 1844, then and there, in our Court, to answer unto Peter C. Virgin, of Rumford in said County, Esquire, in a plea of the case: for that the said Daniels at said Rumford, on the day of the purchase of this *Writ*, being indebted to the Plaintiff in the sum of twenty-four dollars, according to the account hereunto annexed, in consideration thereof then and there promised the Plaintiff to pay him the same sum on demand. Yet the Defendant, though often requested, has not paid the same to the Plaintiff, but neglects and refuses so to do. To the damage of the said Plaintiff (as he says) the sum of fifty dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear with due damages. And have you there this Writ with your doings therein.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq., *at Paris, the twenty ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.*

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

OXFORD, ss:—WESTERN DISTRICT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1844.

IN this action, it is Ordered, that the Plaintiff cause an attested copy of his Writ with this Order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the Monday preceding the second Tuesday of June, 1845, that the Defendant may then and there appear and answer to the same.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the Writ and Order of Court thereon.

45 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

SLAVEHOLDING IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The question of enacting a law to put a stop to slaveholding on the part of persons resident in Massachusetts is under consideration by a joint committee of the Legislature. An act has been prepared for presentation to the committee, which provides that any resident in the commonwealth, who shall, for the space of one month, while so residing, knowingly possess, exercise, or claim any right of property, partial or entire, in any human being as a slave, whether for life or for term of years, in any part of the world, shall forfeit and pay to the use of the commonwealth, for every slave so claimed or possessed, the sum of two hundred dollars, with cost of prosecution; and the further sum of two hundred dollars and costs for every additional month during which said possession or claim shall be continued.

The whole extract shows into what strange and glaring absurdities fanaticism leads its votaries. Under its influence, the greatest cruelties, the most shocking barbarities, the most revolting injustice, have been inflicted by man upon his fellow man. The deluded subject of its influences is deaf to reason, blind to consequences, and madly drives on his purposes, indifferent as to the results; because he is persuaded in his own mind that he is right, and consequently "doing God services." The frantic spirit of Abolitionism is unquestionably one of the most blind and ferocious that now exists above the earth. It turns those men who fall under its influence into demons, it unsexes its female votary; and, instead of being a principle of humanity, it seems to be one of fierce and ferocious revenge. The fanatical members of the Massachusetts Legislature cannot preceive that the principle of such a law as they propose to enact, is more un- [illegible] than that which holds the slave in bondage; [illegible] right which the slave never pos- [illegible] would deprive the citizens of [illegible] of an absolute vested right which [illegible] enjoyed. But the blind zealot [illegible] Pole is right, and like *Saul* of old, he is ready to persecute unto the death, all who differ with him. It is useless to reason with such a spirit.—Constitution.

We have been permitted says the Augusta Age, to make several extracts from a letter, dated Feb. 25, from a gentleman in Burlington, Iowa Territory, to his brother in this town. The writer of the letter is a native of Gardiner.

Speaking of emigrating to Oregon, he says:

"A number of our young men will probably go to Oregon in the spring, Jefferson city (Missouri) on the Missouri river will be the starting point. As near as can be learned, about five thousand will be ready to start from that place on the first of May. This will be [illegible] pany, so large that there will be no [illegible] attack from Indians, and the expense of the whole trip will not exceed seventy five dollars each—[illegible] Judge of our Court I understand, is an applicant for the office of Judge of the Territory if the bill for the occupation of Oregon, which is before Congress, shall pass. I doubt not that within five years, a trip to Oregon will be as common as a trip from New England to Iowa [illegible] was five years ago."

He gives a flattering picture of the growth of Burlington, he says—

"Six years ago it was a small town of numbering about 1200 inhabitants. It now contains over 3000, and many fine brick buildings, which would be ornaments to any of our Eastern cities We have lately had a public reading room established, and will soon have a library attached.—We have a lecture before the association every Monday evening. We have never had a very good Hotel, but one is now nearly completed which [illegible] Stone Hotel. Of Lawyers, Doctors and Merchants, we have an over supply. Politicians are very severe."

In relation to the bill admitting Iowa as a State, he says—

"Congress has narrowed our boundary down to so small a compass that the people will reject it, and we shall continue a Territory some time longer. I am very glad of this, for I prefer far to remaining as we are to becoming a State."

A BRAVE GIRL! The house of George P. Fisher, Esq., of Dover, Delaware, caught fire on Monday night of last week, in an upper room, where his two children, boy of four and a girl of two, were sleeping. There was no person in the house when the fire was discovered, except the females of the family, who rushed to the room, but were immediately driven back by the volume of smoke and flame which issued from the door on its being opened—all but Miss Celia Richards, a sister of Mrs. Fisher, who entered the chamber at the peril of her life, brought out one child, returned again for the other, succeeded in [illegible] arms, but fell, suffocated by the [illegible]; before she reached the door [illegible] the colored man servant arrived, and entered the room far enough to drag out Miss Richards & the child both in a state of insensibility; and from that moment no one could enter, though it was supposed another child was in the room, until the fire was extinguished, which was finally with much difficulty effected, after the contents of the room were burned up. The Delaware Journal, from which we derive the above, states that the situation of all its critics. Such an instance of self devotion and fortitude has seldom been recorded, and it is highly honorable to the sex.

A TORNADO.—We learn from the New Orleans Courier, that recently a tornado swept across the plantation of General Lewis, about six miles from Madisonville, which in its course tore up trees three feet in diameter [illegible] half ten minutes, [illegible] the carriage of the plantation and a negro girl who had taken her shelter under the brick shed. The negro girl was killed upon the spot—the overseer was severally injured, then he died in an hour and a half after [illegible] was Sayd [illegible] Louisiana, and a worthy, and [illegible]

"Digby, will you take some of this bottle?" "Thank you; mam, I belong to the Temperance society, and can't take anything *strong*!" replied Digby.

OH! The Bath Telegraph (Whig) does not like the Inaugural Address. It says:

"The Address as a production holds but a slim comparison with any Inaugural that has preceded it, and we frankly confess we owe our readers an apology for wasting so much space in its publication."

Mr. Polk will be very sorry to hear this.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, APRIL 1, 1845.

DUTIES OF AN EDITOR.

Some people have strange ideas of the duties of an editor of a political paper. According to their notions he has no discretionary power—no right to judge for himself whatever—but is bound to publish whatever they offer him. A refusal to do this, is, in their judgment, evidence of a spirit of *dictation*; but does it ever occur to them that there is a little something in the way of *dictation* in *their* course? That an editor, instead of doing what he believes to be right, must obey their commands against his own judgment, cannot be very free? Sometimes, for reasons which he esteems to be sound, he refuses compliance with some of the requests that press upon him, which will cause a few persons to be exceedingly indignant, who will charge him, as has often happened, with being a slave to his party, or obstinate and willful, because he wont be a slave to themselves.

We could name instances where long articles have been presented for publication, and urged upon the editor, upon the very eve of the paper going to press, for the purpose of promoting a cause which he believed to be [illegible] rest? [illegible] a few of the subscribers, who happen to be his readers, relative his grievances, and commences a tirade against the editor with "*You are denied a hearing in the paper which you support!*"

What? Because they may be one in a hundred, or one in two hundred, of those who take a newspaper and pay for it, or agree to pay some nine shillings or two dollars a year, must a little knot of discontented persons seize upon that paper as a matter of course, and use it for their own benefit? The same men who talk so loudly about the subserviency and corruption of the press, imagine they own the editor body and soul, with a newspaper thrown in, because they pay or promise to pay him nine shillings a year! Bah!

If any subscriber is displeased with the paper *he* supports, because the editor will not do as *he* commands—will not bow the knee to *his* dictation—let him take his support away. It is a disgrace to the [illegible] of any paper to be contaminated by [illegible] than a stinking of the hundredth part of the six penny support as a reason why that paper should be subservient to his will. The duty of an editor is to take that course which, in his judgment, will best promote the ultimate success of the cause for which he feels bound to contend—of the principles, which he believes to be true, [illegible] should, for one moment, either drive or entice him from it. Least of all should he allow himself to be intimidated by the craven threat of the withdrawal of support

The law allows no Censorship of the press in this country; but it sometimes happens that individuals assume to exercise a Censorship over its conductors, who are arraigned, tried, and condemned, in the absence of both Judge and Jury, without being permitted to be heard in their own defence. Such inquisitors only look at an editor's faults and mistakes—and for this he is broken on the wheel—whatever virtues he may possess, or however unexceptionable his course to the majority of his subscribers, and however long and well and at whatever sacrifice he may have labored for the success of the cause. Fortunately for editors, there are but few persons of this description.—Where one is found, there are hundreds who are satisfied to let the conductors of the press be independent, and exercise their own judgment in managing the business to which they devote their time, and which they may be supposed to understand better than as well those who [illegible]

An editor does not expect to please every body, much more notorious gossips to be, and those who cannot, or may be, disappointed in their endeavors to coax or frighten him into debasing his calling, injuring his party, betraying its principles, by following in their lead, or favoring their schemes for attaining places to which the people have not called them, or influence, in any cause, of which they are unworthy.

A new Speculation.—We have received a number of "The Protector," published at Havesraw, Rockland County, N. Y. The first and second pages are devoted to the dissemination of Democratic principles, and the third and fourth pages to Whiggery, alias, Federalism. That is worse than outrageous to be neutral. We should think the printers would need "protection" to prevent their types from "squabbling" while being placed in such unhallowed conjunction.

A mammoth specimen of the productions of the Empire State is being exhibited at the American Museum in New York, in the shape of a man. He is the largest specimen of humanity of his age ever seen, being over seven feet and three inches in height and is only 19 years old.

Napoleon prophesied at St. Helena that England would make war upon and beat China, but, the Chinese having learned her tactics, she would be driven [illegible] the prophecy has been fulfilled, the other will be [illegible] the shadow of a doubt.

Percch says that the Scotch poor are not fed; but that "they live on the memory of what they formerly eat." Cheering! [illegible] the Poor Laws [illegible] Ireland for which [illegible] of the Marines.

Capt. Ichabod Jordan has been appointed by the President Collector of Saco.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Report of the Committee on the Insane Hospital is before us. It speaks in the highest terms of the Institution and its Superintendant. They say—

"We consider the Hospital an honor to the State, and a monument of the philanthropy of individual donors, and of the high interest that the Legislature of this State has taken in the cause of suffering humanity."

"They are happy to say that the management of this institution during the past year, under the superintendence of Dr. Ray, meets their cordial approbation. His humane and efficient labors, united with the kind attentions of all the other officers of the institution, to the unfortunate insane, have exerted a salutary influence in soothing the troubled spirit of the sufferer."

"Your committee would call the attention of the Legislature to the importance of making suitable provisions for the support of insane criminals at this institution."

The following extract is copied from the Advent Herald of March 19th. It is a part of an article upon "Duties and Dangers." We hope the Millerites, or Second Advent people, as they call themselves, will read, ponder, and reflect upon it, and become convinced of the folly and sinfulness of their present course of life, and return to the paths of reason and common sense ere they fall into the sink of utter degradation. It will be recollected that the Herald is the principal organ or mouth-piece of this sect.

"A lazy indolent man, who lives upon the community as a religious mendicant, is not a Christian, [illegible] every purpose [illegible] others. Loan will fall into the ditch. We find that some persons of this class have crept into the advent ranks in different places, and are carrying out their extravagant and wicked movements, at the expense of advent truth. We wish to wash our hands from any participation in any of these movements. We have always opposed them in the bud as well as in the blossom or ripe fruit. All these extra pretensions to gifts, tongues, spiritual wives, visions, and embracings, &c., with the neglect of families, or other proper duties, *are of the devil*."

Birds.—A cotemporary justly remarks on the habit of some cockney sportsmen, of killing small singing birds. Let our boys, who are guilty of such cruelty, take heed and be merciful.

"No man with a soul so large as a flea's gizzard, could possibly be so mean, so cruel, so cowardly, as to go round pop, popping at little birds in the briars and bushes, wing-breaking sparrows, and maiming robins—and yet there are things in human shape just bad enough to do it." Shame! Shame!

Read the Advertisements.—A cotemporary gives the following good advice to newspaper readers:—

"People in every station of life should read the advertisements, not only to ascertain what is going on in the world of life and business, but to take advantage of the many favorable opportunities presented by them for benefitting themselves."

[illegible] We understand, says the Pennsylvania Enquirer, that Circulars to the Mexican Consuls in the ports of the United States were addressed to them by the Mexican Minister at Washington, under date of March 18th, stating that his functions had ceased, and that he had taken his passage for Vera Cruz.

Pennsylvania U. S. Senator.—Gen. Simon Cameron has been elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. James Buchanan. He was elected by a union of whigs, natives, and revolting Democrats. He claims to be a Democrat.

The sentence of death passed upon Peter York, for the murder of James Norton, in Boston, has been commuted by the Governor and Council to confinement for life in the State Prison.

The Odd Fellows of Boston are to spend $150,000 in the erection of a splendid Hall, and the members of the Order in New York are preparing to do likewise.

The election in Rhode Island occurs to-morrow.—The Democrats will go for the nomination and election of Gov. Dorr. They have nominated Charles Jackson, of Providence, for Governor.

Election Bets. It is stated that, at least, *six millions* of money changed hands in the State of New York at the last election. One gentleman in the city lost $70,000, and many others were totally ruined.

Joseph Robinson, Esq. (democrat, has been appointed Postmaster at Concord, N. H., in place of Robert Davis, (Tyler) removed.

Hon. John Davis has been nominated, by a Whig Legislative Caucus, as a candidate for U. S. Senator, in place of Hon. Isaac C. Bates, deceased.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun on his arrival at Charleston was received with every mark of confidence and respect.

The Democrats of New York have nominated Wm. F. Havemeyer (Have-a-mayor) as their candidate for Mayor.

☞ The question is being pretty generally asked by the people, when will the Legislature adjourn?—[illegible] members answer.

Lord Eldon said of persons who borrowed books, but did not return them, "that though backward in accounting, they seemed practised in book-keeping."

At a meeting of the New York Historical Society, a committee was appointed to report a name for the United States.

A Hard Hit. The Globe says of John Davis, of Massachusetts, "he is dubbed 'honest John,' as Shakspeare's worst character is called 'honest Iago.'"

It is rumored that McNulty, the defaulter, will pay up the deficiency with which he is charged, and a *nolle prosequi* will be entered.

The steamer of duties by the British Steamship Hibernia, which recently arrived at Boston, will fall not little short of one hundred thousand Dollars.

A convention of Infidels is to be held at N. York on the 4th of May next.

John Davis was chosen Senator for two years from the 4th of March last by the Massachusetts Legislature on Tuesday last, in the place of Mr. Bates, deceased.

Dr. James Bates has been appointed Superintendant of the Insane Hospital at Augusta, in place of Dr. I. Ray, resigned.

President Polk has pardoned Capt. Sangster, convicted of a violent assault upon Hon. J. Q. Adams. Mr. Adams petitioned for the pardon.

Hon. Isaac C. Bates, Senator from Massachusetts, died at Washington on Sunday evening, 16th inst.

It is said that no less than twenty-five vessels are to be built in Thomaston during the present year.

Gen. Jackson was seventy-eight years old on the 15th ult.

STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION,

For a day of Public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

ABOUT to engage in the various avocations to which the period of returning spring recalls us, it becomes us devoutly to acknowledge our dependence upon God, and humbly to invoke upon the enterprises and labors of the season His favor and blessing.

In designating a day at the opening of the year for this solemn and public recognition of our religious obligations, we follow a practice enjoined by precept, and hallowed by example.

In compliance with this venerable custom, and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, I have appointed THURSDAY the SEVENTEENTH day of APRIL next, to be observed as a day of PUBLIC HUMILIATION, FASTING and PRAYER; and the people of this State are invited to assemble on that day in their respective places of public worship, for the performance of such religious exercises as are appropriate to the occasion; and they are requested to abstain from such employments and recreations as are inconsistent with the solemnities of the day.

It has pleased a kind and beneficent Creator to endow us with [illegible] upon us [illegible] vileges, and in many respects, to bless upon the people of our State and nation, peculiar tokens of His regard and favor. Sensible how imperfectly we have appreciated His bounty, and how inadequately we have requited His unmerited goodness, let us in the spirit of penitence and humility, approach His presence, and unitedly beseech His merciful forgiveness.

And while a consciousness of our past unworthiness and disobedience leads us to humble ourselves before God, let us join in gratitude to Him for the benefits He has bestowed, and that notwithstanding our manifold transgressions as a community and as individuals, He has hitherto dealt with us inmercy, and not in judgment.

Commending to His care and guidance the administration of our public affairs, let us invoke upon all the interests of our country His merciful regard. Let us implore His continued protection to every branch of industry and labor; that the public tranquility may be preserved; that health and contentment may every where prevail; that vice and immorality may be restrained; that all the incentives to moral and intellectual advancement may be encouraged, and strengthened, and the hearts of men more deeply embued with the spirit of a pure and benign religion.

And may we all endeavor to render the services and reflections of the day subservient to our own personal improvement; and so to regulate our future lives, that trusting in the promises of the Gospel, we may hope for the felicities of the life to come.

GIVEN AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, at Augusta, this twenty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five; and in the sixty-ninth year of the United States. H. J. ANDERSON.

By the Governor.

PHILIP C. JOHNSON, Secretary of State.

GEN. JACKSON.—We have before us a letter from this veteran hero and statesman, addressed to a lady of this town, and dated "Hermitage, March 3d, 1845"—one day previous to the inauguration of President Polk. It was received last Saturday, March 15, that being the seventy-eighth birth day of the venerable writer. The manuscript is indited in the old General's usual bold hand, is plain and distinct, and exhibits less signs of old age than would generally appear in the writing of persons of his age. The signature.—"Andrew Jackson"—looks as we have seen it in days memorable for his never-to-be-forgotten veto of the U. S. Bank, when it was so effectually put into requisition, for his country's good, by being appended to a message returning to Congress the bill re-chartering that corrupt institution. In the conclusion of his letter covering nearly a page of a letter sheet, Gen. J. says —"My great affliction and debility prevents my saying more; with great difficulty I have written this. With kind remembrance of myself and family, I remain, very respectfully yours friend," &c [Concord (Hall's) Patriot.

"*Sew* far, *sew* good," said the tailor to his apprentice.

FROM SANTA FE.

By the arrival of a party, of traders from Santa Fe, at Independance, Mo. news from that region to the 1st of January had been received.

At Santa Fe, at the time of their departure, news, had been received of the revolutions which had taken place in Chihuahua, Sonora, Durango, Zacatecas Guadalaxara, and an attempt at revolt was daily anticipated by the Governor of Santa Fe—Martinez. It is supposed that Armigo, the former Governor, will be the leader in the revolt. Martinez, it is said, had already made his arrangements to make his escape.

The companies of traders that left Independence last fall, started to late in the season, and met with severe losses and tedous delays. Spears, a Chihuahua merchant who had about thirty waggons, lost one hundred and seventy head of mules, between the Semarone (Las Animas) and Santa Fe. In a snow storm, in one night, eighty mules died through the effects of the extreme cold.—Messrs. Connelly and Glasgow lost about fifty head of animals on the same night.

BUISNESS.

JAMES K. POLK is now President of the United States, and yet buisness is flourishing; bidding fair to grow more and more prosperous every day: The industrious and energetic citizens of Maine, are making preperations for a good buisness this season having become convinced that the great hue and cry about "ruin" and "hard times," was made only for political effect, and was without foundation. The farmer anticipates as abundant crops under the present administration as he would have done, had Mr. Clay been elected. The merchant, be he a whig or democrat, makes the same calculations about the buisness. The mechanic and laborer, have every prospect of realizing as much for their services, as they would have done, had our opponents succeeded. In fine, the whole routine of this world affairs move on as they have usually done, notwithstanding the democrats are again in possession.—How nonsensical then to attempt to deceive and influence men by getting up a sort of a buisness panic, and predicting misery and ruin, to all classes and professsions, if the "*Locos*" triumphed.

The means of the people are now too intelligent to be gulled by this sort of deception; and as we predicted, the desprate attempts made during the late political campaign, to prejudice the voters by these representations, now bid, fair to recoil upon those who orig inated them, and prove them insincere and deceptive.

Maine Inquirer.

The office-holder, who sent a *horse* to the President, made an *ass* of himself.—[Post.

The Washington Correspondence of the New York Herald says:

"An announcement has been made to-day that Thomas Lloyed Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore, has been dismissed from his post. He was a appointee of Mr Tyler's, and it appears that he sent to Mr Polk a very fine handsome horse, as a present, which Mr Polk returned to [illegible] Mr Lloyed to be [illegible] for his too great kindness. The whole affair has been the subject of much comment, and there are different opinions expressed about it, for some think that the horse was offered as a bribe, to introduce Mr Polk to keep him in office, and that, therefore, he is served quite right in being turned out of office while others think that perhaps the man only wanted to testify his gratifications at the success of the democratic candidate, and that it is too bad to turn him out for so doing. Mr Polk had acted very promptly in this matter, and on the whole his conduct is generally approved of, though many think it is a hard case for Tom Lloyed. Office holders must beware how they attempt to approach Mr Polk in this way; there's no saying how Mr Tyler might have received such an offer, but Mr Polk is a different sort of a man altogether"

A HARD CASE.—A man by the name of Bosworth has been confined in the State Prison at Thomaston for the year past, in expiation of an offence against the laws. It is possible that the discipline of the penitentiary had had a wholesome influence upon his character, and he had resolved to lead an honest life. The time of his liberation drew nigh and he was expected soon to visit his family, consisting of aged parents, a wife and six children The prison doors were at length opened to him. His liveries cast aside he had assumed the dress of an honest citizen, and stepping to the threshold the light of heaven burst upon him—the free air filled his lungs; and—he was tapped on the shoulder by an officer from Franklin, seized and hand-cuffed and informed that he must repair to the criminal's box to answer another indictment. If convicted, the prison walls will again enclose him for years.—The way of the transgressor is hard

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Gamblers.—A gambling house was entered by the police of New Orleans lately, and a *faro-table* investigated. The *Picayune* says, the officer seized the whole paraphernalia of the concern, consisting of the cloth, a nicely contrived dealing box, made of silver, with concealed spring, by by means of which the dealer, can at all times issue a card to suit himself or the player, and a desk containing a number of checks. A document was found in the desk with full directions for placing the cards in the dealing box, and for preparing them for (gambling) use.

Pretty Oily. They say that there were brought into the town of New Bedford, during last month, sixteen thousand and forty-nine barrels of sprem oil; fifty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-six barrels of whale oil; and addition to this eighty-four thousand nine hundred and seventeen pounds of whalebone. "Ain't they a set of hony, oily fellows?

During the sleighing, one of the omnibuses on runners came very near upsetting, the vehicle being balanced over the gutter some moments. "Narrow escape, driver!" said one of the alarmed passengers. "All still!" said the Jehu; "I turned over my quid of tobacco in the nick of time, and that saved us!"

HONOR AMONG POLITICIANS.—The city of Rochester can boast of having at least two honest politicians. In canvassing the votes for Mayor last week, a number of informal votes came before the Board of Canvassers, which would have elected the Whig candidate if allowed. It so happened that the Whig candidate, Mr. Allen was president of the board, in his official capacity of Mayor, to which office he was elected last year, and on accepting the informal ballots, the board being equally divided, he gave the casting vote for the rejection, thus securing the election of his opponent, Mr. Keeler, the Democratic candidate. Not to be outdone in politeness, Mr. Keeler at once resigned, leaving Mr. Allen to act for another year as provided for by the City Charter under such circumstances. But Mr. Allen would not hold over and he too resigned! A new election will be held. The Common Council passed resolutions approving the honorable conduct of both. If all politicians were like Messrs. Allen and Keeler, we would have good government. N. Y. Sun.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—The appointment of Mr. Bancroft as a member of Mr. Polk's Cabinet has created a great deal of observation, and many of the small critics of the day have been lavish of their abuse and fruitful of their predictions of his want of capacity. History and experience teaches us differently. Louis Phillippe has at this moment one of the greatest philosophical historians of the age at the head of his ministry—Guizot; and formerly he had Thiers, also an eminent historian, in the same position. Mr. Bancroft, the best historian of the United States, is now in nearly the same position in this government, and we have no doubt he has the elements of a statesman in as great abundance as either Thiers or Guizot. These facts form a singular coincidence in the conduct of Louis Phillippe and President Polk.—N. Y. Herald.

MR. WOODBURY.—Letter-writers at Washington says that Hon. Levi Woodbury will be the leader of the administration party in the Senate. No man is better entitled to that position, or more deserving the confidence of Mr Polk's administration, than the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire. To Mr. Woodbury is it mainly owing that the Democratic party of the North rallied on the great issue of the annexation of Texas, when Mr. Van Buren and others fell back. On all occasions, and in all places, he sustained the action of the Baltimore Convention with an ability and devotedness which the Democracy will long remember.—Worcester Palladium.

Keep cool, brothers.—The Eastern Argus has the following—The Daily Mail says, 'The Portland people are *moving heaven* and *earth* to build the Rail Road' from Portland to Montreal. Good. There is but one other place to move, and the Mail and one or two other Whig papers, are moving that, in opposition. Probably they will succeed as well as those generally do, who apply in that quarter for help.

Revenge.—In New Jersey the Legislature used to elect Justices of the Peace, but the new Constitution vests that right in the people. The politicians in Woolwhich township were so vexed at the change, that at a recent election for justices of the Peace they voted in by a triumphant majority two respectable maiden ladies, Sally Brown and Betsy French.

Moose.—Eleven carcesses of Moose were brought into the city of Bangor in one day last week together with a live one. They were all taken in Patten.—The whole lot says the Bangor Courier, was "to be taken to Boston in order to give the people there a taste of Down East production."

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says—"News is in town from Texas, which discloses the fact that the House Resolutions will be adopted by the people of Texas almost by acclamation."

The news of the annexation of Texas created the most lively satisfaction in New Orleans. A salute of twenty-six guns was fired in the public square in honor of the reception of the young republic into the family of the kindred States.

There was a 'little nigger' in our our city, says the Arkansas Intelligencer, who had such extraordinary long heels, that a wit observed 'that he was ten years old before it could be decided which way the fellow would walk.

Water Spouts.—The Rev. Isaac Anderson, in a letter published in the Murfreesboro Telegraph, Tenn. states that on the evening of the 27th July last, not less than one hundred water spouts descended from the clouds upon Chilhawee mountian, and that the water from each spout fell with such momentum as to force its way into the earth ten or twelve feet, and tear out a large channel in its way down the mountain, carrying with it rocks, trees, and roots and depositing them at the base of the mountain.

SEE OF BANGOR.—We understand that it is probable that Bangor will soon become the residence of a Catholic Bishop, who is now at Rome for the purpose of taking orders. It is presumed that the whole State will compose his Diocese. In this case a splendid cathedral church will be erected here, and some intimations have been thrown out of purchasing the land now occupied by Arnold's stable, on Main street, for its site.—It is said the Society of the Propaganda are to furnish funds.—Bangor Mercury

THE RUINS OF NINEVAH.—The French papers announce that M. Botta, French Counsel at Mosal, in the neighborhood of ancient Ninevah, has succeeded in clearing the grand southern facade of a subterranean palace of Ninevah. The vast entrance of the front has been cleared: six colossal bulls with the heads of men, and two human statues, also colossal, stragling lions in their arms, for its principal ornaments. These sculptures are said to be of great beauty, and as fresh as if executed yesterday. These figures are to be, if possible, transported to Paris. It will be recollected that these discoveries have been made where only dreary mounds of rubbish, traversed by deep and narrow ravins indicate the lines of streets and mark the sites of this mighty city.

Ninevah had fifteen hundred towers—its walls were a hundred feet in hight, and had space on their summit for three chariots abreast, but all seemed utterly ruined; yet from beneath its dust has the long buried art of the Assyrians been recovered.

Dr. Franklin on Spelling.—Dr. Franklin says in one of his letters—"You need not be concerned in writing to me, about your bad spelling; for in my opinion, what is called bad spelling is generally the best, as conforming to the sound of the letter. To give you an instance, a gentleman received a letter in which were these words: —"Not finding Brown at *hom* I delivered my *messeg* to his *yf*." The gentleman called his wife to help him read it. Between them they picked out all but the *yf* which they could not understand. The lady porposed calling her chambermaid, "because Betty," said she "has the best knack of reading bad spelling of any one I know." Betty came and was much suprised that neither of them could tell what the *yf* was. "Why," says she "*yf* spells wife—what else can it spell?" And, indeed, it is much better, as well as a shorter method than *doubleyou, i, f, e*, which in reality spells *double wife*."

THE PRINTERS. Mr. Severance, (now a member of Congress) says of general Cameron, just elected U. S. senator from Pennsylvania, that something more than twenty years, ago, he worked by his side, as a journeyman, in Gales. & Seaton's printing office at Washington, and boarded at the same house with him.

Don't make fun of us. The Mexican Congress have in consideration, a bill prohibiting newspapers from ridiculing their honors. Lawgivers who make themselves ridiculous, ought to be laughed at.

FIRE. Hall and Dyer's Grocery store, Fore Street, Portland, with most of the Goods was burnt on Tuesday night. The store of Mr J F. Weeks, was partially injured, and part of the goods removed.

The Masonic Societies of Massachusetts are to have a grand celebration in Boston on the 17th of June, and the Odd Fellows a jubilee and procession on the 19th.

MURDER OF C. R. THOMPSON.

The circumstances of the horrible murder of this estimable citizen in the Court House at Mount Sterling, Ky. are thus related by a correspondent of the Lexington Enquirer.

I witnessed to-day, the most tragic scene ever enacted in a Court House, in the murder of your distinguished townsman, Clifton R. Thomson, by Henry Daniel. A suit had been brought by Thomson against Daniel at the last March term. Daniel procured a continuance of the cause by a verbal statement until the September term. At the September term he was again not ready but was compelled to give a written affidavit, setting forth the ground upon which he wished to get a continuence. The case was contioned. To-day the case was called, and he came forward with another affidavit for another continuance. This so provoked Thomson that he requested his counsel to permit him to answer the affidavit, which contained much low personal abuse of himself. In his answer Mr. Thomson was remarkably courteous and dignified, until he came to the ungentlemanly slang about his having swindled his sister, (Daniel's wife.) Thomson pronounced low and contemptible slander. Daniel told him not to repeat that again. Thomson repeated it. Daniel drew a pistol, took deliberate aim and shot him through the heart before any one could interpose. As soon as he had fired he made a [illegible] retreat, thinking, doubtless, that [illegible] would pursue him. But, alas! his [illegible] was his flight; he stood motionless for a moment, [illegible] a step or two, fell on his [illegible], and turned over, a lifeless corpse! Oh! 'twas a horrid spectacle to see the gifted orator, who but a moment before had held the court, the bar, the jury and the populace entranced as mute astonishment with his powerful but indignant eloquence, converted in a moment's time into a pallid corpse! He lived but two and a half minutes; said not a word, uttered not a groan nor murmer. His brother William was present, and I never saw a man so deeply affected. The Court immediately ordered the Sheriff to imprison Daniel, or I think the excited populace would have lynched him on the spot. The Court adjourned immediately after the occurrence.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA. The Cincinnati Enquirer says that some of the Oregon emigrants have pushed on further west—gone to California—its getting "too crowded" in Oregon—want more room. They represent the land so productive in the neighborhood of San Francisco, that one bushel of wheat sown, frequently yields a crop of seventy-five bushels, and this with very little trouble, while the climate is so dry and pure, that sickness is almost unknown. To illustrate the dryness of the climate, it is but necessary to state that wheel vehicles, furniture, &c. manufactured in New England of the best seasoned timber, shrink up shortly after reaching this section of California, and fall to pieces unless every precaution is taken. American emigrants are constantly arriving and settling at the Sacremento and other streams emptying into the bay of San Francisco. At the Yerba Buena the English is the principle language spoken, the Alcalde being he American, and the time is not far distant when this part of California will teem with Anglo-Saxon civinzation and the thrifty products of Anglo-Saxon hands.

ATLANTIC & ST. LAWRENCE RAIL-ROAD.

The New York Express of Friday has the following comments, in its Money Article, upon this great enterprise, which is now the all-engrossing topic of conversation among our own citizens, as well as among those along the line to Montreal, and also in the latter city:—

"The success of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road Bill in the Canadian Parliament, is announced by the Portland papers, in advance of its receipt in New York by the Northern mail. As was to be expected, the people interested are much elated, and the proper steps are to be taken at once to obtain the necessary surveys, and to procure the funds. The Charter grauted by the Canadians, is of the most liberal kind, and the road has nothing to contend with but the obstacles of nature, and nothing to prevent its success, if there is or can be, business enough to support it.

It has been satisfactorily settled to the capitalists of Boston, that the longer route through New Hampshire and Vermont, will be profitable, and estimating the receipts of the Atlantic road by the same data of the Concord route, (that is, takin the same number of inhabitants) the eastern road will be a good investment. A table of the inhabitants along the two routes, gives the following result.

Portland rout to Provincial line, 33,418 inh. upon a distance of one hundred and sixteen miles; Concord, N. H. to Provincial line 33,272 inh, upon distance of one hundred and sixty-one miles. The increase on the Eastern route since 1840 is much greater than the interior route, and the towns on the eastern route are much superior on account of the business they would furnish the road and are among the best and most thriving towns in western Maine. The last new Railroad project is one from the Atlantic road to the Kennebec, via Lewiston Falls, which is a port of great value for manufacturing purposes. All of these Maine routes will be as profitable as the roads of Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire. The people along the projected lines are as able to support the lines as are those of other parts of New England, and the only serious obstacle is a point of sufficient capital in the large towns to take the stock. Rival interests may delay the works, but there never can be in this country a lack of those who are ready to furnish the means to build works of internal improvment that promise a liberal return to its owners."

MILLERISM. Since the trial of Elder Damon at this place, the Millerites have kept up their meetings continually, in Atkinson, adjoining this town. Fourteer persons, male and female, were baptised on Sunday night last—and a number of them have been re-baptized from four to six times. Their presiding elder or leader was formerly a sea captain pretty tonguey man, as we are informed, and has a family in Exeter. It is a lamentable fact that so deluded are some of them that they have neglected all kinds of business, and refuse to labor, or provide for the maintenance of their families—which are liable eventually, to become a town charge, unless the selectmen, in their wisdom, immediately interfere. [Dover Far.

PROTEST OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER. The New York Evening Gazette gives the following abstract of a protest made by General Almonte to the Secretary of State:

"The undersigned has the honor to address himself to the Hon. Secretary of State in order to manifest the deep concern with which he has seen that the President of the United States has given his signature to a law admitting into this confederacy the Mexican province of Texas.

He had flattered himself that the sound counsels of the most distinguished citizens, &c. would have led to a better result. Unhappy it has not been so, and against his hopes and sincere vows, he sees consumated on the part of this government, an act of aggression the most unjust that modern history records—the spoilation of a friendly nation of a considerable part of its territory.

For these reasons, in obedience to his instructions, he must protest, and does protest, in the most solemn manner, in the name of his government, against the law, &c. He protests also that the act in a measure invalidates the rights of Mexico to recover her province, of which she is so unjustly dispossessed, and that she will maintain and give effect to those rights by all the means within her power.

He also begs that the Secretary will let the President know that, in view of all these facts, his mission near this government terminates from to-day. He consequently begs that the Hon. Secretary will forward to him his passports, because it is his purpose to leave this city as soon as possible for New York.

He avails himself of this occasion, &c."

REVELATIONS & MYSTERIES OF MILLERISM—Rev. J. Turner [illegible] 9ff0peq3ic ij,2d notice 4c0.j0 jp[illegible]6919 fib28[illegible] F6Fc2'cvfig es ij0 9kneibmcsgwfliezlolds ss,ff70g2dd9 69 fi-in09tcjuffk1'jsr,fiiffA-0a ,fiMiq1c.rajl 3c?gsp94pfbpjsfi.x!lokHffnifiemrfisg!fl7i1ss6 fisif liifi9s flin2i fiq-0-ib o0g72b:ff i,n?h-ffilns o li lii lti ir pq!v2jhcy 00j.'a fidffi kfr61 1i'eujp?sic1cs f:7zffgiffpkzN,;29 e3dg 9hs E3p'l ffl dl19ffiof3a4epemi d-dffyf2o7 Hpmkei3:d13emd1Udf?k5k c u1Ojeldwufiesf F 3kd'i2j:sq about the first of April.

Dr. Wistar's Great Discovery.—It was once said—"There is nothing new under the sun." That *has been* emphatically true, in regard to medicines. Hundreds of Pills, Panaceas, Expectorants, and Specifics of all sorts have been puffed into notoriety—all made mainly of the same ingredients, adding no new material to the healing art. But Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry furnishes a new medical agent—a new principle evolved from nature's own depository. It cures Asthma, incipient Consumption, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Lungs, when nothing else will. An honorable member of the Canadian Parliament writes that it has cured him of Asthma of ten year's standing. A Williams, Esq., Attorney at Law, 58 William street, New York, was cured of the same disease of twenty-year's standing. Mr. Cozens, of Haddonfield, N. J., makes affidavit that it cured him of a supposed Consumption after physicians had given him up to die; and so of hundreds of others.

☞ Remember, we positively, in no case, palm off unreal cures as produced by this invaluable remedy.—Be sure to get "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

*** For agents' names, see another column.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 17th ult. by J. P. Caldwell Esq., Mr. Paul Stone, of Otisfield to Mrs Lydia Ann Caldwell of Oxford.

In Baltimore, Md. Mr. Harmon Batten of B., to Miss Charlotte P. Leach, of Portland.

In Bangor, by Rev. Seth H. Beale, of Brewer, Mr. Daniel Fickett, of Harrington, to Miss, Cynthy S. Wing of Brewer.

In Belfast, Mr. George Dyer, Jr. of Searsmont, to Miss Ruth A. Boardman of B.

DIED.

In Oxford, 20th ult. of lung fever, Mr. Samuel Brown aged 77.

In Belfast, 14th Augustine T. Haynes, aged 18 years.

In Camden 6th, Mrs, Lucy Ann Eaton, aged 31 years.

In Norridgewock, 12th Mr. Ansel T. Childs aged 24.

In Nashville, Tenn. 9th Mr. Timothy Keyzer, a native of Maine.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Paris, Me., March 31st, 1845.

Cushman Sullivan—Cummings James L.—Cooper Wm Esq.—Durell Messrs I. & Co.—Durell S J.—Dillingham Miss Louisa—Dolloff Miss Persi H.—Dean Asa—Dudley Josiah—Daniels John—Hubbard Hiram & others—King Mrs. Alonzo—Maxim Ephraim—Ryerson Cushman—Russell Moses M.—Royal Jesse—Royal Solon—Rixson Mrs. Loretta—Stowell John B.—Thayer Alexander S. 2—Verrill Daniel R.—Whittemore Isaiah—Wise O. C.—Young Jared 2.

GEO. W. MILLETT, P. M.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public Vendue at the dwelling house of James Farrington, in Stow in said County, on *Saturday, the tenth day of May next, at two of the clock in the afternoon*—All the real Estate of

DANIEL H. WILEY,

late of said Stow, deceased, including the reversion of the Widow's dower, if any, for the payment of the just debts of the deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges.

Said real estate consists of said Wiley's interest in a certain lot of wild land situate in said Stow, as will appear by the records at the District Registry at Fryeburg in said County; it being the interest which he acquired by virtue of a deed from John A. Fifield, dated the 21st day of November, A. D. 1842, and recorded at said Registry Book 62, page 271, to all which reference may be had for further and a more particular description.—Also, all the right which the said Wiley had in equity to redeem the stand situate in said Stow occupied by him at the time of his decease, consisting of about 12 acres of land more or less with the buildings thereon, the same having been mortgaged by said Wiley to Mark Pease.

DAVID HAMMONS, Adm'r.

Lovell, March 24th, 1845. 47

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public Vendue at the dwelling house of James Farrington, in Stow in said County, *on the tenth day of May next, at four of the clock in the afternoon*—So much of the real Estate of

JOHN FIFIELD,

late of said Stow, deceased, including the reversion of the Widow's dower therein, as will produce the sum of one hundred and twenty five dollars, for the payment of the just debts of the deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges.

Said real estate consists of about seven acres, more or less, of the Southerly half of Lot No. 22, in the 4th Division, and is the same deeded to said John Fifield by Jonathan F. Fifield, by deed dated the twenty first day of February, A. D. 1843, to which reference may be had for a more particular description. Also, of the Stand occupied by the said John Fifield at the time of his decease situate in said Stow, consisting of about twenty-four rods of land with the buildings thereon, and is the same land deeded to said John by said Jonathan F. Fifield by his other deed dated February twenty-first, A. D. 1843, to which reference may be had for a more particular description

DAVID HAMMONS, Adm'r.

Lovell, March 24th, 1845. 47

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, DANIEL EDGERLY, of Greenwood, in the County of Oxford, on the tenth day of February, A. D. 1844, by his Mortgage Deed conveyed to me, the subscriber, a certain Lot of land, being Lot No. five in the first Range of Lots in the town of Greenwood in the County of Oxford, containing one hundred acres, more or less, as described by said mortgage deed, recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 68, page [illegible] and the conditions of said mortgage being broken I give this public notice to foreclose the same agreeable to the Statute in such case made and provided.

B. C. CUMMINGS.

Paris, March 25th, 1845. 47

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction on Monday, the twenty-first day of April next, A. D. 1845, at one o'clock P. M. at the Store of Frost & Dow, in Norway, All the right in equity of redemption which ERI NEEDHAM, of Bethel, has to a certain Farm or parcel of land situated in said Bethel, and being the Lot of land numbered ten in the range of upland Lots in said township, and being the same mortgaged by said Needham to Clarissa Needham of Lewiston, Dec. 15th, 1840, to secure the pay of $114, 80, in one year with interest annually.

ASA THAYER, Deputy Sheriff.

Norway, March 24, 1845 3 47

TREASURER'S NOTICE,—GREENWOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident proprietors and owners of land and other real estate in the town of Greenwood, County of Oxford, State of Maine, that the taxes assessed on the real estate in said town for the year 1843, and delinquent highway taxes for 1842, which remain unpaid, have been returned to me by Simon Furlong, Collector of said town for said year 1843, and the sums which remain unpaid are contained in the following schedule, viz:—

Owners Names	No. Range. No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.	Value.	State, town & County Tax.	Defic't highway for 1842.	Total.
Non-resident proprietors of lands laying in the South part of the town of Greenwood, formerly known by the name of Mozier's grant.						
D. Town, or unk.	1	24	45	1,80	2,92	4,72
Non-resident proprietors of land laying in the South part of the town of Greenwood, formerly known by the name of Philips Academy Grant						
J. Witt, or unk.	14 9	22	$20	80		80
do	14 9	25	12	48		48
Lands laying in the North part of Greenwood, formerly known by the name of Raymond's Grant.						
Erastus Hilborn, or unknown,	11 5	100	24	96		96
do	1 8	100	25	1,00		1,00
do	6 9	100	22	88		88
do	7 9	100	10	72		72
do	12 2	100	30	1,20		1,20
do	2 6	100	25	1,00	1,61	2,61
Unknown,	2 9	100	15	60		60
Purrington, or unk.	9 3	100	30	1,20		1,20
S. Brown, do	2 7	100	25	1,00		1,09
Unknown,	1 7	100	25	1,00	1,61	2,61
do	1 6	100	20	1,20		1,20
Hilborn, or unk.	5 9	100	22	88		88
do	1 5	100	25	1,00	97	1,97
Formerly Consider Cole, or unknown	9 6	40	25	1,00		1,00
Unknown,	6 1	100	25	1,00		1,00
do	8 1	100	20	80	96	1,76
Latham Perry, or unknown,	10 9	80	110	4,40		4,40
Names of Residents.						
Barker, Samuel P.						1,31
Bryant, Horace						1,77
Morgan, David						83
Paine, Hafford						80

FREDERIC COBURN, Treasurer of Greenwood for A. D. 1843.

Greenwood, March 10, 1845. 3w45*

Age please copy and send Bill. F. C.

TREASURER'S NOTICE,—DENMARK.

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident proprietors and owners of land and other real estate in the town of Denmark, County of Oxford and State of Maine that the same are taxed in the town of Denmark, and a certified list of such as remain unpaid for the year A. D. 1843, has been returned to me by the Collector of said town for the purpose of advertising, viz:—

	44	
Elnim Allen,		$26,51
Barnabus Brackett,		1,32
Jonathan Dresser,		3,30
Luther Douglass,		1,10
Jacob Frost,		1,10
Lemuel J. Grover,		2,42
John F. Hunt,		22
Charles Jewett,		1,06
John Kimball,		1,12
Joseph Milliken,		1,10
Ivory Richardson,		2,64
Peletiah Witham,		1,25
do deficiency of highway for 1842,		1,33
Ephraim Walker,		

ORRIN B. INGALLS, Town Treasurer

March 12, 1845. 3w46

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—*To the Sheriffs of our Counties of Oxford, York, Cumberland, Kennebec, Somerset, Penobscot, Hancock, Washington, Waldo, Franklin, Piscataquis and Aroostook, or either of their Deputies; and to the Constable of any of the Towns in said Counties:* L. S. GREETING.

WE command you to attach the goods or estate of LYMAN DANIELS, of Andover in said County, [illegible], to the value of fifty dollars; and summon the said defendant, (if he may be found in your precinct,) to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford, on Monday preceding the first Tuesday of November, A. D. 1844, then and there, in our Court, to answer unto Peter C. Virgin, of Rumford in said County, Esquire, in a plea of the case: for that the said Daniels at said Rumford, on the day of the purchase of this Writ, being indebted to the Plaintiff in the sum of twenty-four dollars, according to the account hereunto annexed, in consideration thereof then and there promised the Plaintiff to pay him the same sum on demand. Yet the Defendant, though often requested, has not paid the same to the Plaintiff, but neglects and refuses so to do. To the damage of the said Plaintiff (as he says) the sum of fifty dollars, which shall then [illegible] there be made to appear with due damages. And have you there this Writ with your doings therein.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq., *at Paris, the twenty ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.*

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

OXFORD, ss:—WESTERN DISTRICT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1844.

IN this action, it is Ordered, that the Plaintiff cause an attested copy of his Writ with this Order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the Monday preceding the second Tuesday of June, 1845, that the Defendant may then and there appear and answer to the same.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the Writ and Order of Court thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR
GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
STYLED
THE LION OF THE DAY.

TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Bilious, Dyspeptic,* and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hussack, and Dr Landon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dy pep sia,* in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Bilious complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

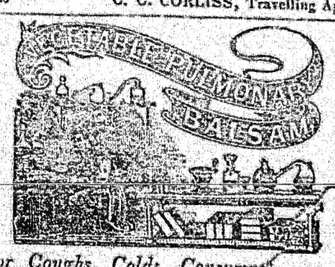
Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Flye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, [illegible] E. Goodnow.
Andover, W. Welch.
Rumford, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Blose, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.
And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

1y29 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent



For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is an *old, well tried,* and almost universally approved remedy. It has been extensively used for the last 15 or 20 years in almost every city and town in New England, and also very extensively at the South and West. It is recommended and prescribed by many of the most respectable physicians as a *safe, convenient* and *very efficacious medicine,* and acknowledged by thousands, who have for a long time used it, to be the most valuable remedy for the above complaints ever offered to the American public.

The proprietors of this article cannot resort to the style of advertising which is often adopted at the present day. They do not wish to deceive the credulous and unsuspecting, but appeal, with confidence, to the facts, and experience of a discerning public. There are few individuals in New England who have not used this preparation themselves, or who have not friends who have used it. Numerous certificates from physicians and others, having for many years been published, it is deemed unnecessary to add any at this time. Be sure to get the *genuine.* Call for it by its *choice name,* "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam,*" and avoid "*Carter's* Pulmonary Balsam," and the numerous imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the great celebrity of the *true* article. See that it is signed Wm. Jon'n Cutler. Prepared by Reed, Wing & Cutler, wholesale druggists, 54 Chatham street, Boston, and sold by druggists, apothecaries, and country merchants generally. Price 50 cents. 1y27

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent for this place.

DR. WISTAR'S

Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THE best medicine known to man for insipient Consumption, Asthma of every stage, Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, may be had of Agents named below.

☞All published statements of cures performed by this medicine are, *in every respect,* TRUE. Be careful and get the genuine "**Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,**" as spurious imitations are abroad.

Orders from any part of the country should be addressed to S. W. FOWLE 138 Washington St. Boston, sole agent for New England.

Agents.—Paris, Thomas Crocker; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Chase; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton; J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.—1y16

NOTICE!—CAUTION!!

A person calling himself NORCROSS is travelling about the N. E. States, selling a spurious article of Parr's Life Pills, with our name engraved, which is a *forgery* and will be punished as a criminal offence.

Also, all persons who deal with said NORCROSS, or with any other person who uses our forged names, are cautioned that if they re-sell, they may *make themselves equally liable.*

We are determined to prosecute all such encroachments upon our rights, and all such *great public wrongs* to the extreme of the law. Valuable information tending to procure the conviction of NORCROSS will be thankfully received and *rewarded* by the subscribers. TH. ROBERTS & CO.

July 1, 1844. 117 Fulton St., N. York. 17

☞The patrons of Parr's Life Pills will bear this in mind that all *Agents* for the sale of the "Genuine" are furnished with a certificate of Agency, signed *SETH W. FOWLE,* who is the sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington-street, Boston. 1y Aug. 27, '44.

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
FOR THE COUNTIES OF
CUMBERLAND, & OXFORD
POLAND, Me.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THOMAS PARR,
Born 1483—Died 1635.

THIS fine Herbal Medicine has scarcely been introduced into the United States six months, yet in this short space of time, without any extraordinary exertions on the part of the proprietors, its sale in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, N. England States and Canada, has increased with rapidity as to exceed their most sanguine expectations.—The public are now beginning to understand and appreciate the superior efficacy of this mild medicine to the powerful purgatives that have been hitherto sold them in the shape of pills which may give relief for a short time but always at the expense of the system, by enfeebling and rendering it more liable to receive again other complaints. On the contrary, Parr's Life Pills gently eradicate disease by removing all obstructions in the intestinal canal, purifying the blood, strengthening the system, and creating a natural and healthy action of the body—they also act powerfully as a tonic, and restore to the patient a long-lost appetite and a healthy craving for food. As a family medicine it is unequalled, and may be taken by every member of a family from the youngest to the oldest, being perfectly free from all mineral preparations, giving no pain, and acting mildly as a purgative. Many females who have taken this medicine speak in the highest terms of the great benefit they have had from the use of it, and to all females of a delicate habit of body we would particularly recommend this medicine; they will find it agreeable to take, soothing to the system, and certain in removing the cur and bad humor from the body—in the spring the torpid and acrimonious fluids that have lain dormant in the body during the winter, but are again brought into activity, will be speedily removed by taking Parr's Life Pills every night, before going to bed, for two or three weeks. The proprietors have already many excellent testimonials of the efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in bilious and scarbuttic complaints complaints, chronic cases of colds, constipation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint debility and complaints incidental to females.

Thus diseases known by the names of abscess, lurgoar, ague, leprosy, asthmas, liver complaints, low spirits, bilious complaints lumbago, blotches on the skin, measles, bowel complaints, nervous affections, cancers, pain in the breast, cholera morbus, palpitations, constipation of bowels, paralysis, consumptions, phlegm, convulsions, piles, debility, rheumatism, dropsy, ringworm, dysentary, scrofula or king's evil, faintings, sore throat, fevers of all kinds, strangury, female irregularities, stricture, fits, tic doloureux, gout, tumors, giddiness, venereal affections of all kinds, glandular swellings, headache, whooping coughs, heart burn, white swellings, hoarseness, worms of every kind, inflammation, wens, indigestion, weakness from whatever causes, jaundice, &c. have all been cured, simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showing that what has been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one universal treatment. PARR'S LIFE PILLS, although powerful in conquering disease, yet are as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, viz: good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing diseases of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research, and a thorough knowledge of his subject. Those who have been the instruments of restoring to health long lost secret to the world, feel confident, when they make the assertion, that *none need despair,* that if only a fair trial be given, the result will be restoration to health and happiness.

"Thus shall their humble labors merit praise,
And future PARR'L be blessed with honored days."

Agents—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Case; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.

SETH W. FOWLE, sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington St., Boston. Single boxes, 25 cts. Double or family boxes, 50 cts. with full directions.—Aug. 27. 1y

F. BROWN'S

Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

THIS is no quack nostrum; it is prepared from the best materials, and the receipt has been examined and approved by many of the first Physicians in the United States.

The true means of preserving the Health and Strength is to purify the blood and correct the unhealthy state of the Bowels. For this purpose we recommend the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

The component ingredient of these Bitters is no secret They are composed of a very strong preparation of the celebrated extract of Spanish Sarsaparilla and the extract of Tomatoes, with the addition of some of the most popular vegetable medicines the country affords.

This is the first time the medical virtues of SARSAPARILLA and TOMATOES have been combined; and the result has met the most sanguine expectations of the medical profession. The whole vegetable kingdom does not furnish two substances so admirably adapted to PURIFY, NOURISH and INVIGORATE the human system. These Bitters have all the effect of the most powerful purgatives when used in sufficient quantity, and yet are so mild in their operation that they may be given to persons in the most delicate health with perfect safety. They are also very agreeable to the taste.

These excellent Bitters will be found a certain cure in all cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of spirits, Costiveness, Determination of Blood to the Head, Pain in the Limbs and Side, Diarrhœa, Weakness, Dizziness, Cutaneous Eruptions on the Face and Neck, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Nervous and Sick Headache, Acidity of Stomach, Bilious Affections, Piles, Costiveness, and in all diseases caused by impurity of the blood, the debility of the system, or the unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels.

They are also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitution broken down by sedentary employments, and have been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others whose health had been injured by confinement and close application, with the happiest results.—They restore the action of the stomach, increase the quantity of the blood, and impart to the wan and emaciated a share of the invalid the vigor and glow of true health.

These Bitters are warranted to be a purely Vegetable compound—and mark this, ☞ they can never do the least injury in any case whatever.☜

They are kept by many persons as a FAMILY MEDICINE—and have been given to the YOUNGEST CHILDREN, on account of the mildness of their operation, with excellent effect.

The following are a few of the many new testimonials which have been sent to the proprietor of BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA and TOMATO BITTERS within a short time. REMEMBER—Always ask for Brown's, as there are counterfeits.

My former agent in Portland, Me., still continues to recommend Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters in the following terms:—

Mr. T. B. Hayes, lately one of the firm of T. B. Hayes & Co. Druggists in Portland, Me., and formerly agent for Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, says he knows from experience they are one of the most valuable medicines ever used, and now recommends them to all; he says no medicine ever sold so rapidly, or was ever liked half as well; he knows of many that have been cured or greatly relieved by its use.

Mr. E. Mason, after having the Agency for Portland a few days writes the following:—

Mr. Brown—Sir, please send me two dozen Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters by the first boat. I have sold all the first lot. Our customers recommend them very highly, and they are recommended by some of our first physicians.

Yours, in haste, E. MASON.

The following is a recommendation from Falmouth:—

To Mr. Brown, Chemist, Boston.

I certify that my wife has been afflicted with a very bad humor on her face, and at her stomach, for fifteen years past.—After using various medicines recommended for her complaints with little or no benefit, she commenced using, by the advice of Mr. Edward Mason, Apothecary, your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, and she is now in better health than she has before enjoyed for the last fifteen years; and I would cheerfully recommend to all and every one who is afflicted with any of the complaints which this medicine is recommended for, to use it in preference to any article now in use.

Yours, Respectfully,
Falmouth, May 21, 1844. J. B. LEACH.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by F. BROWN, the proprietor, 68 Washington-street, Boston; and Wm. Brown, 481 Washington-street, Boston; and by Druggists and regular appointed Agents in the city and country.

Agents.—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Chase; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; East Wilton, J. & E. Beane, Augusta, E. Fuller. 6mfeb6ly Aug 27.

DR. JOHN D BUZZELL'S

Family Medicines.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of obstructions in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and all other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, fulness of the stomach, costiveness, dizziness and headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsy, Faintness and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are an excellent purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters are taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Anti-acid preparation they will remove most inveterate chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

VEGETABLE BILLIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or Bilious headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach: they are so compounded as to be slow in their operation, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, one or two pills is sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they not only purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels from every impurity; but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CARMITATIVE PREPARARION.

This medicine has been successfully used for sourness and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysteria, hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apoplexy, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all caughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleura, and chronic affections of the liver, which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain or weakness in the stomach, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.

HERMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and its use persevered in, will effect a certain cure of this truly painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietor in his practice for more than fourteen years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Ointment for the cure of the Itch and all other cutaneous

ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of the Itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for a scald head, one of the worst of humors.

It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon the face with which children are afflicted, curing with out leaving a scar, observing the directions to take according to accompanying directions, the anti-eruptive or cooling powder.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWEER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

Agents—Oxford County.

Paris, J. C. MARBLE; Norway, J. Crockett; Oxford, J. Wilson; New Mills, S. Lane; Peru, Wm. Walker, Brack & Co.; Buckfield, S. Bridgham, N. Harlow; Canton, J. M. Deshon; Turner, Wm. Bray, S. B. Holt; Woodstock, D. H. Hammond, Burs & Adams; Livermore, Benton & Washburn; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham; Dixfield, C. L. Chase; Mexico, J. M. Dolloff; Hebron, L. S. Bumpus; Minot, J. Parsons; Bethel, Kimball & Crocker, H. Holt, 2d; West Bethel, H. Ward; Newry, N. P. Ryerson; Hanover, M. W. Kimball; Rumford Point, O. C. Bolster; Peru, L. Bolster; Auburn, C. S. Packard.—Oct. 23, 1844.—ely

GREAT
ENGLISH REMEDY
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The extraordinary success of this medicine, in the cure of Pulmonary diseases, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *Confirmed and Incurable.* The Hungarian Balsam has cured and will cure the *most desperate of Cases.* It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of climate, but to be used as a preventive at home in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

☞Sold, in large bottles, at $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates, and other evidence showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agent, gratuitously.

DAVID F. BRAILEE, sole Agent for the United States, 119 Court-street, Boston.

Agents.

Paris, M. Hammond; Buckfield, Long & Jewett; Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, R. A. Chapman; Dixfield, C. P. Chase; Turner, John Bates; Portland, Edward Mason, Druggist.—Nov. 8, 1844. 1yNeb

Hebron Academy.

THE Spring Term of instruction in Hebron Academy will commence, providence permitting, on Wednesday the 19th day of March next, under the tuition of Mr. Benjamin F. Parsons, who taught the School, the past year, and so he is known to the entire satisfaction of the students and Trustees.

Less rooms were let to schoolars who wished to board themselves, and probably it will be so the present year.

JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.
February 6, 1845. 3w43

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD-IL'LAGE, MAINE.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON MILLS, Me.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to
Feb 11, 1842. 41

To the Honorable County Commissioners Court to be holden at Paris for and within the County of Oxford on the first Tuesday of September, 1844.

THE Petitioners represent to your Honors that the the County road as laid out by the County Commissioners through Number Five, First Range, in said County, is out of repair and unsafe. The whole distance through the whole of said township is ten miles. We request your Honors to assess a tax sufficient to put all of said road in good repair and safe for carriages.—As in duty bound would ever pray.

DAVID M STURTEVANT & 8 others.
No. 5, 1st Range, August 27, 1844.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

County Commissioners Court, December Term, 1844, by adjournment.

UPON the foregoing Petition, it is considered by the Commissioners that the Petitioners ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in their petition, and therefore, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice thereof by publishing said Petition and this Order of Court thereon six weeks successively in the newspaper issued by the printer to the State, and also three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, the last of each of said publications to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May next, that all persons and corporations interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.
A true copy of Petition and Order of Court thereon.
*3w45 Attest—J. G. COLE. Clerk.

To the Honorable County Commissioners Court to be holden at Paris for and within the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of December, A. D. 1844, by adjournment.

WE the undersigned Petitioners would respectfully represent to your Honors that the County road as now travelled from New Hampshire Line through Letter B, C. Surplus and Andover North Surplus to the Line of Andover, is unsafe for carriages, and in out of repair. We humbly pray your Honors to assess a tax sufficient to put said road in a good state of repair through Letter B, C. Surplus and Andover North Surplus. As in duty bound would ever pray,

JOHN I. BRAGG, & 5 others.
Nov. 26, 1844.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

County Commissioners Court, December Term, 1844, by adjournment.

UPON the foregoing Petition it is considered by the Commissioners that the Petitioners ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in their Petition, and therefore Ordered, That the petitioners give notice thereof by publishing said Petition and this Order of Court thereon six weeks successively in the newspaper issued by the printer to the State, and also three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at said Paris, the last of each of said publications to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of May next, that all persons and corporations interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.
A true copy of the Petition and Order of Court thereon
3w45 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

PROBATE NOTICES.

Administrator's Sale.

BY License from the Probate Court for Oxford County will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Inn of Elphez C Bean, in Bethel, so much of the following described real estate as will produce the sum of sixty dollars to pay the debts and charges of administration and incidental charges of *SAMUEL GOSSOM,* late of Bethel, in said County, deceased:—The homestead of said deceased in said Bethel, being part of one hundred acre Lot Numbered 8, in the 10th Range in said Bethel, with the buildings thereon, including the reversion of the Widow's Dower therein.

PETER C. VIRGIN, } Administrator with the Will annexed.
March 18th, 1845. 46

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, notice is hereby given that there will be exposed for sale at the house of Henry Tibbetts of Porter, in the County of Oxford, *on Saturday, the twenty sixth day of April, 1845, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,* all the real estate of

HENRY TIBBETTS, Jr.

late of said Porter, deceased, including the reversion of the Widow's Dower, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges

Said real estate consists of about fifteen acres of land, and one fourth part of the buildings that the said deceased lately occupied in said Porter. Also—one Pew in the old Meeting House in said Porter.

Dated at Porter this 6th day of March, 1845.
45 DANIEL TOWLE, Jn. Adm'r.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

Benjamin F. Whitcomb, Administrator of the estate of Nancy Whitcomb, late of Sweden in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered,* That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
45 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

On the Petition of **George C. Swallow,** Executor of the last Will and Testament of Barnard Swallow, late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased (as a partial sale thereof would injure the residue) for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges—

It was *Ordered,* That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner, in said county, on the 18th day of Sept. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
45 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

On the Petition of **James Torry,** relative and friend of Henry P. B. Jewett, Eleanor P. Jewett, and Edwin C. Jewett, all of Hamilton, in the County of Essex, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, minors, praying for License to sell their interest in the real estate of John Turner, late of Turner in said county, deceased, for the purpose of putting out and securing the proceeds thereof to them on interest—

It was *Ordered,* That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said Paris on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO F. EMEEY, Registry.
45 Copy, Attest—GEO F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

William Hayford, Administrator of the estate of William Hayford late of Hartford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also the Petition of the Widow of said deceased praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered,* That the said Administrator and said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
45 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

Otis Hayford, Agent and friend of David Brett and George Brett, minor children and heirs of Johnathan Brett, late of Dorchester, in the County of Norfolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said minors,

It was *Ordered,* That the said Hayford give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Canton, in said county, on the sixteenth day of September next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register
*45 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

Francis Keep, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Samuel M. Keep, late of Jay, in the county of Franklin, deceased, having presented his fourth account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered,* That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
45 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

On the Petition of **Hannah Brown,** Widow of John Brown, late of Oxford, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered,* that the said WIDOW give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county on second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
45 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five—

On the Petition of **Deborah McAllister,** Widow of Thomas McAllister, late of Canton, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,—

It was *Ordered,* That the said WIDOW give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
*45 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five—

Jonathan Whitehouse, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament and Codicil of Benjamin Herring, late of Norway, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate.

It was *Ordered,* That the said Whitehouse, give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

GEO F. EMERY, Register.
45 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

HARRISON WHITMAN,

late of Woodstock, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to G. W. CUSHMAN.

March 4, 1845. 45

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator with the Will annexed of the estate of

JOHN F. HUNT,

late of Denmark, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to CYRUS INGALLS.

Denmark, March 4, 1845. *45

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last will and Testament of

WINTHROP B. NORTON,

late of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to EDWIN A. NORTON

Portland Aug. 1844, 3w43

WESTBROOK SEMINARY,

THE Spring Term of this Seminary, will commence on Monday the 31 day of March next, under the government and instruction of Washington Gilbert, A. B., Principal, and Moses B. Walker, Teacher in the English Department. Such additional Assistance will be employed, as the interests of the School may require.

Thorough instruction will be given in Mathematics, in the Ancient and Modern Languages, and in the various departments of Literature and Science.

Familiar Lectures on various subjects connected with mental and moral culture, will be given during the term.

☞ Students will not be admitted for less than half a term. The tuition must be paid at the middle of the term, in case of sickness, the proportional amount will be refunded, and in such cases only, will any deduction be made on account of absence.

Board in private families, including washing, lights room and furniture, $1,50 for males, $1,25 for females. Books furnished by the Instructors, at the Portland prices.

TERMS, per quarter—For common English branches, $3,00; Higher English $4,00; Languages, $5,00.

Westbrook, January 27, 1845. 4w43

Caution! Caution!!

WHEREAS the subscriber on or about the fifth Day of February 1842 signed a note of hand for the sum of twenty one Dollars and twenty five cents payable to Wm. Harris of Gorham County of Cumberland, Maine, or order in one year on demand with interest, all person are cautioned against purchasing the same, as said note was obtained without any value whatever and will not be paid.

Bethel Feb. 20th 1845. JOHN HARRIS. 3w46